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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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STILL CALLING FOR BONDS

Growing Demand for the Government 5 Per Cents.

SUCCESS OF THE ISSUE ASSURED

No Concerted Action Yet by the New-York Banks—Not Known How Large Their Subscriptions Will Be.

As the time approaches when bids for the new Government bonds must be forwarded to Washington, the topic is uppermost in the financial district. Every bank and banking house is getting letters by every mail from correspondents and customers who wish to make original subscriptions. Wherever banking men meet they talk over what they can do to secure some of the bonds. Informal conferences of gold holders are becoming common, and reports of efforts toward concerted action reach Wall Street frequently. The third supply of bond circulars and blank forms for bids has been nearly exhausted at the Sub-Treasury.

Banks in the interior are eager for the bonds. They wish them in excess of their ability to pay in gold, and are reluctant to draw upon the Treasury reserve. From one interior small city yesterday came an offer of the entire stock of gold which the applicant had, some $10,000, to which it hoped its correspondent here might add $20,000 without bothering the Sub-Treasury.

The Dollar Bank of Pittsburg, one of the most prosperous savings institutions in that section, is in the field for bonds. Word comes that it intends to draw on the Pittsburg banks in which it carries deposits and make them deliver generously from their metal stock of $1,300,000. A request from this source is usually obeyed in Pittsburg, where the deposits of the Dollar Bank are sought. It was intimated from Pittsburg last week that $1,000,000 would be subscribed there, and now the Dollar Bank has reached out for the other $300,000.

Directors are discussing what their banks can spare. There has been no effort to solicit subscriptions from banks nor to apportion deliveries. Anticipating some such action, however, Directors of several banks have authorized surrenders of gold, in the discretion of their Presidents. Banking men throughout the financial district are concerning themselves now over nothing except the premiums that must be bid for the bonds. Opinion is unanimous that they will be largely oversubscribed.

There are eight banks in the city which are called the "gold holders." Their vaults contain more than $40,000,000 in the yellow coin. The eighty other banks, while not holding so much severally, have another $40,000,000, which is demanding recognition in this proceeding, and from which generous contributions may be expected. Bankers say that it seems as if only a signal now was necessary to draw from the vaults any amount of gold that may be needed. Many of the bank Presidents declare themselves merely waiting for a leader to say how much they should contribute.

It is by no means certain that the expected signal will be given. There have been, and will be, consultations. Talk is heard of a conference at which a syndicate arrangement may be proposed. It seems to be generally understood that to-day or to-morrow something like formality may be attempted in this respect.

Those who are known to be pledged to large subscriptions make no sign of their purposes toward alliances. The inference is drawn that they will undertake recruiting from the fact that a prominent bank President is in their councils. He said yesterday that he had done nothing to bring the banks together for subscriptions. The banks were on "all fours" with the public so far, he said. If they were not asked to unite, each bank would naturally be left to take its own course and its own chances for securing bonds. In spite of this seeming indifference, the opinion still held that a meeting would be called so that bank subscriptions might go forward together.

The impression is gaining that such a meeting, designed for convenience to intending subscribers, is much more likely than a meeting to ask the banks to do something. Not a word has been said anywhere to indicate that a syndicate will be solicited. Last February's programme is not in danger of repetition. Any bank that wishes its name omitted from the list of subscribers may achieve that prominence without the pain of refusing to comply with a request to join with the majority.

There is fortunately little of the churlish spirit among bankers. Those who would have it so reflect their own feelings, not those of the banks. As from the beginning, the banks are well disposed toward the loan.

This delay in action is easily understood. Many of them expected a concerted movement and have been waiting for it to be started. Those that decided upon subscriptions at the outset will naturally wait until the last day to send their bids to Washington. The waiting ones will decide what to do and will act before to-morrow night. It is confidently predicted in all "knowing" quarters that the city banks, as a group or singly, will give public proof at the opening of the bids that upon the credit of the Government, which is involved in this issue, they are pronounced bulls.

Absence of news tending to show a syndicate movement among the banks may be favorably construed. Bankers say that work for a syndicate would certainly have been begun before this time if anything serious depended upon it. They think that the banks certainly must be advised of what may be done in large subscriptions, and perhaps invited to join in them. But when not a whisper has been heard in solicitation of bids, they think it a fair conclusion that success of the loan is assured in any event. Subscriptions by the banks in a large syndicate, they are forced to think, is desirable, if at all, to exhibit the abundance of public spirit and financial wisdom in the banking community.

Banks that can afford large subscriptions are believed to have decided how many bonds they wish. Some of them may be grouped in bidding, because of personal relations of their officers and close business ties. No spirit of exclusion has appeared among the assured subscribers. Criticism that a block bid might be made for the issue destroyed whatever plans may have been built for such an undertaking. It is thought not improbable by some of those who cannot rid themselves of the bank syndicate notion that sensitiveness lest it might be suspected that the sale of the bonds had been definitely prearranged has restrained efforts to induce the banks to act in concert.

Other reasons would seem sufficient for the course of affairs. The undoubted popularity of the issue furnishes one of them. Indications that general investors, individuals with surplus capital, small banks, savings banks, banking houses with rich customers and connections, and the investing public at large are interested in the bonds and wish to buy them at first hand have multiplied daily. The withdrawals of money from the Sub-Treasury seem beyond question to have been made by persons who could not get gold in any other way, and who were determined to bid.

While the right to withdraw gold has not been in dispute, comment upon it has stirred up feeling in no small degree among bankers, who have talked of it as a business matter, and with reference to the ultimate effect, and not as a question of taste. W. W. Sherman expressed himself regarding it yesterday. He has drawn no gold, and his opinion may be considered in the light of the fact that the Bank of Commerce, of which he is President, is one of the large gold holders. He was quoted as saying:

"Every holder of a Government note has the right to ask for gold if he has need of it, and no more odium should attach to the presentation of a note for redemption than to the presentation of a check at a bank or a sight draft to a merchant. Now the banks in this city hold some $80,000,000 gold for which they have no need, as they have not an outstanding obligation of a dollar payable in that coin. Banks in other cities hold large amounts for which they as well have no need. These banks and the depositors wish to buy the bonds which the Government wishes to sell."

"Every noteholder has a gold equivalent in his hands—every bank depositor has a claim for notes which will produce gold. And if the Government does not need gold for the redemption of these notes, what earthly use has it for gold at all?

"If this whole question can be left to those who will have to deal with it, and not be unnecessarily discussed and agitated beforehand, the Government will get all the bids it wants for bonds, get all the gold it needs in payment for them, and the public will get the investment it is anxious to obtain."

Mr. Sherman's opinion, that the success of the issue is assured, met the common view. It was regarded also as expressive of appreciation by the banks that the loan has demonstrated its popularity. Bankers who heard of what he said saw more in it than appears on the surface. They had to refer only to their own experiences to understand him. They had reason to believe that some of the banks which had been reluctant heretofore to make definite promises to their customers, not knowing what their own needs might be, arranged yesterday for gold accommodations.

This appeared also to the public view, for, although the demand for bond literature continued brisk at the Sub-Treasury, no gold was withdrawn. Intending subscribers got their gold, or promises of it, from the banks.

A further reason for the banking predictions that the loan must be successful is based on cold calculation in dollars and cents. The 5 per cent. bonds issued last February are identical in value with the new bonds. Interest was paid on them for the third quarter Nov. 1, and interest on the new bonds will run from that date. The February bonds were quoted in open market yesterday at 117¾. They sold at 119⅝ on Nov. 9, the day before The New-York Times announced the new issue. The decline they have since had represents the market notion of equalization, and 117¾ may be considered a fair pointer toward the price which the new bonds very soon will touch. Bidders who can buy from the Government at from 1¼ to 1⅝ per cent. less than the market price will make an investment of certain immediate profit.

Yesterday's figures of premiums printed in The New-York Times excited wide interest. Accountants and experts everywhere had been working on the problem, and they were glad to be set right. The figures given were derived from the Treasury Department tables. A 5 per cent. bond, to run 1 1/4 and one-quarter years on a 3 per cent. basis was worth 116.103 on Nov. 1. It has since decreased in value 4.1 mills a day. On Nov. 24 it will be worth 116.0081. That would be the upset price Saturday next to investors wishing to earn exactly 3 per cent.

Since the allotment will probably not be made until Monday or Tuesday, the premium on this basis will decline at the rate of 4.1 mills per day.

Bidders who fear that they may be shut out on a 3 per cent. basis, and who may be content with an investment at 2⅝ per cent., may know that the Treasury tables fix this premium at 117.2125 for Nov. 1. The premium decreases at the rate of 5 mills per day.

The exact premium figured at the Treasury Department was also figured, acting independently, by the Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Bidders so eager for bonds as to accept a 2⅝ per cent. investment may know that the Treasury experts figure the premium at 118.322 for Nov. 1 and the daily decrease at 4.7 mills. Bids for a 2½ per cent. investment should be for 120.589 for Nov. 1, with a deduction of 5⅛ mills per day until the allotment.

BETTER FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Treasury Officials Confident Drafts on the Gold Reserve Have Ceased.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Great satisfaction was expressed at the Treasury this afternoon over the omission of Assistant Treasurer Jordan, at New-York, to report any withdrawals of gold for the day. Since the issuance of Secretary Carlisle's circular, Mr. Jordan had been prompt in notifying the Treasurer of the United States of the gold disbursed by him, and when at 4 o'clock Mr. Jordan had not made any sign and the books were closed for the day, the Treasury people felt that the drafts on the gold reserve practically had ceased.

In telegraphing yesterday, Mr. Jordan, or some one in his office, made an error of $400,000, so that the experts at the Treasury figured that the total withdrawals yesterday amounted to $1,600,000. The sum was really $1,200,000, making the total withdrawals of gold since last Tuesday $4,250,000. A correction was made to-day, and the revised figures serve to strengthen the confidence of those who have from the first maintained that the New-York bankers would furnish most of the gold required to buy the bonds.

The gold reserve at the close of business to-night amounted to $57,854,000, which is an improvement upon the showing of yesterday.

SEEKING THE COOK GANG.

Rumored Arrest of the Leader—A Conference in Washington.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Nov. 21.—Three of the Cook gang were said to be at Blackstone this morning, and a posse was sent to investigate.

A telegram has just been received from Wichita Falls, Texas, stating that two men answering to the description of "Bill" Cook and "Skeeters" have been arrested there, and Deputy Marshal Smith has gone to identify them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretaries Lamont and Smith had a conference with Attorney General Olney at the Department of Justice this morning as to the continued lawlessness in the Indian Territory, and the best means of putting an effective stop to it.

IT WAS AN EXCRESCENCE

The Corruption That Lexow Set Out to Overthrow.

RECORDER GOFF WILL QUIT SOON

Merely Rounding Out the Work Already Begun—New-York Permanently Redeemed—A Report in January.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Recorder-elect Goff of New-York has been in Washington for a few days, and to-day submitted to be interviewed at length by a local newspaper. He gave a long and interesting history of the revolt in New-York against the corrupt practices of the police—a history told with a terseness and attractiveness that make it readable even by those who have been familiar with the investigations of the Lexow committee.

Mr. Goff reasons that the condition of corruption was not political—that is, not partisan. It might have come from the Republican Party as easily as from the Democratic, and was, in his opinion, an excrescence.

"It was the last and most cruel stage of centralized power," he said.

As to the remedy, Mr. Goff had this to say:

"The remedy? Arouse the conscience of the people. Make them think. Make them realize that this growth upon the community ultimately means death to one or the other. The laws are all right to-day in the City of New-York. The fault is with their enforcement by their guardians. The machinery of the courts is all right; the trouble is with the personnel, but further back than that, with the people themselves, who heretofore were not sufficiently shocked by acts of flagrant injustice to arouse themselves to efficacious protest. It was not sufficient for a woman whose resort of shame had been closed during the Parkhurst raids to be ordered by the Police Captain of her precinct to open again after the excitement had passed; it did not sufficiently shock the public morals that she, refusing to obey, in order that the police blackmail fund might be increased, was arrested for her refusal to violate the law and thrown into prison; it did not suffice that she, being unable to furnish bail, was forgotten in the Tombs and would have remained there, perhaps, until her death, awaiting trial, because no one took interest in her case, had not our committee begun work.

"I can liken New-York to nothing so aptly as to a vast army pouring in hasty retreat along a narrow road. Thousands are passing on, and if a man should fall by the wayside, or a hundred should go down, no one would stop to pick them up. It is a race for self-preservation; an intense, all-absorbing, frantic struggle for existence.

"The great complexity of interests has aided in the creation of this great blackmailing scheme. The organization, strong already, has never lost an opportunity, however small, to strengthen its machinery, to fasten its claws deeper into the body of the city.

"I can give you a sample illustration of this. We demonstrated the fact that the keeper of a house of bad resort received orders the day before an election held two years ago that if Tammany should win she should on the following day stick a broom out of every window of her house, symbolical of victory. Tammany won, and, with the obedience that she could not avoid, the woman not only thrust a broom from every window, but decorated each one with ribbon. In this way were these unfortunate people, who were thoroughly under the domination of the police, forced to contribute to a false sentiment, that to the unthinking meant a popular jubilee over the victory of the dominant party."

Mr. Goff thinks that the power of Tammany is crushed, and that the great danger to municipal misrule has been removed. He does not believe that the police extortions will be resumed after the investigating committee adjourns.

"New-York," he says, "has now been purified by a flood of pure sentiment, and the stagnant pool of corruption, the miasmatic machinery and force of centralized power have been swept away.

"I cannot speak too highly of the composition of the committee which employed me as its counsel. Though appointed by a Republican Senate and drawing a majority of its members from that body, these men have acted throughout the investigation like non-partisans, and they have upheld the counsel in every move that has promised to solve the problem that confronted us. It mattered not whether a Republican or a Democrat was hurt. The committee was after the truth, and the truth was obtained.

"In such an investigation politics can have no part. If you awake in the night and find a burglar in your house, and corner him with your revolver, you do not spare him upon his plea that he is a Democrat like you. If you detect a thief with his hand in your pockets, you do not look to the policeman whom you have called to release him because he claims to be a good Republican.

"Until the office of Recorder was given to me by the people of New-York I had never been a candidate for an elective office within the gift of the people. At one time I sought and secured appointment as Assistant District Attorney, and the salary of that place has been the only public money that I have ever drawn. I earned it well, for I tried every murder case that appeared in court during my term.

"I cannot answer the question as to where the blackmail money went, or in what proportions it was distributed, for that is a personal matter which would force me to mention names. Nor can I tell you just what lines the committee will take upon the resumption of its work a week from next Monday. There are still many points to investigate, and a great deal of rounding up—finishing off, as it were.

"Go up higher? I cannot say. We will try to finish the work by Jan. 1. Then I shall be obliged to leave the committee to assume the duties of my office. The committee will probably report to the Legislature soon after the session begins on the 15th of January, and they may then ask for an extension. As to that I cannot say.

"I have worked hard in the interest of good government, in the interests of good morals, and I can say truthfully, not with the hope of reward. That I have been rewarded is, of course, fortunate for me. I was employed as counsel for my client, the committee, and I did my best to protect my client's interests. The people—the honest, high-principled people—of New-York were our judges, and, thank God, their verdict was an honest one. It was not a hung jury."

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The foot and mouth disease has broken out among cattle at Falmouth and Sittingbourne, and the Boards of Agriculture have been notified of its existence.

ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI'S PROMOTION

When He Becomes a Cardinal He Will Probably Go to Europe and Cease to be Apostolic Delegate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—No surprise has been occasioned in high Catholic circles by the announcement that Papal Delegate Satolli is to be elevated to the Cardinalate. The fact was announced some time ago in The New-York Times, and met with general denials. Several weeks ago friends of the Delegate received assurances that the Pope had decided to invest him with the beretta, and the fact that Archbishop Satolli accepted without protest the congratulations of those in the secret furnished presumptive evidence that he was advised of the Pope's intention.

It is assumed here that at the next Consistory at the Vatican, which will probably be held next month, and may, in view of the extreme age and delicate health of Leo XIII., be the last at which he will preside, the elevation of the Archbishop will be formally announced, and messengers will be ordered to depart for America with the beretta.

As Baltimore is the seat of Catholic authority in the United States, the ceremony of the investment will undoubtedly take place there, under the immediate direction of Cardinal Gibbons. The fact that the Cardinal has postponed his journey to Rome is taken here as an indication that the date of the Consistory is known to him, and that he would be unable to pay his respects to the Pope and return in time to be present at the investment.

There being absolutely no doubt regarding the elevation of Archbishop Satolli, speculation concerning his successor as Delegate is engaging attention among his associates and the leading Catholics, for no doubt exists that he will soon return to Italy, when he will receive his hat at the Pope's hands. There is a rumor abroad that Mgr. Laurentielli, who until recently was the Papal Nuncio at The Hague, may secure the position of Delegate.

The elevation of Satolli will invest him with more rank than would be regarded as consistent with the retention of the office of Delegate. The expense attending the acceptance of the Cardinalate is large, and it is not unlikely that Archbishop Satolli's friends will take advantage of the announcement that he is to be promoted to extend to him substantial aid in connection with his elevation as a fresh mark of their esteem.

CANVASS OF VOTES COMPLETED

NO FURTHER CHANGE IN RESULTS ALREADY ANNOUNCED.

Board of Aldermen Refuses to Consider Any of the Protests Made by the Defeated Candidates.

The Board of Aldermen, sitting as a Board of Election Canvassers, yesterday finished the official count of the votes cast in the late election. No further changes in the announced result were made by the canvass of the districts made yesterday.

At 3:15 o'clock the board went into Committee of the Whole to hear protests from candidates. These were read and disposed of. Many of the protests the Aldermen refused to take action on, as President McClellan said they went behind the returns, and the board, not being a judicial body, could not go behind the returns.

Alfred R. Conkling, for William H. Kilboy, Republican candidate for Alderman in the Second Eelection District, protested that the law had not been followed by the Inspectors, and that Nicholas T. Brown should not be declared elected.

Gustave W. Rauson presented a protest on behalf of John Murray Mitchell, Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth Assembly District, where James J. Walsh, Tammany candidate, was elected.

Robert Peach, the Republican candidate for Alderman in the First Assembly District, protested against Jeremiah Kennefick, Tammany candidate, being declared elected.

E. Holbrook Cushman, Republican candidate for Alderman in the Thirteenth Assembly District, protested against Frank J. Goodwin, Tammany candidate, being declared elected.

George Malraison, Independent Republican candidate in the Eighth Assembly District, protested.

John J. O'Neill, Republican candidate for Alderman in the Fourteenth Assembly District, protested.

Thomas F. Eagan, Republican candidate for Alderman in the Sixteenth Assembly District, protested.

The following candidates for the Assembly protested: Michael O'Sullivan, Republican candidate in the First Assembly District; James L. Stewart, Republican candidate in the Sixteenth Assembly District, and George E. Morey, Republican candidate in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

The following candidates for Congress protested: Austin E. Ford, Republican candidate in the Seventh Congressional District, and John Murray Mitchell, Republican candidate in the Eighth Congressional District.

The Aldermen refused to consider any of the protests, and they were ordered filed. A resolution was passed that no further action would be taken on them. President McClellan said that the board did not have the judicial right to pass on them, as they went behind the returns.

Election Contest in New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 21.—Ex-Mayor Andrew J. Bentley has, through his attorneys, served notice upon his successor, James P. Johnston, that he will ask for a recount of the votes cast at the city election last October. He alleges that some of the ballots were illegal. The application for a recount is returnable Nov. 27, to Judge John M. Thayer of the Superior Court, Norwich. Johnston's plurality was about twenty-five.

Edward Swift Discovers a Comet.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—A telegram to Harvard College Observatory from Lowe Observatory, California, announces the discovery of a comet by Edward Swift. The position of the comet on Nov. 20 at 8:30 o'clock was the folowing: Right ascension 22 hours 18 minutes and 25 seconds; declination south, 13 degrees 7 minutes. The comet gives but a faint light. It has a short tail and a slow easterly motion.

An Athlete Broke His Neck.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Frank Godfrey, assistant instructor at the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium, while attempting a double somersault this evening, fell and broke his neck, dying almost instantly.

Must Remain in Jail.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—The trial of Jesse C. Hansee, the Hoboken Pension Agent accused of accepting illegal fees, has been postponed until January, and it is likely he will have to spend the interval in jail. He is over seventy years of age.

DENSEST FOG FOR YEARS

Ferryboats Kept at Their Docks and "L" Trains Badly Delayed.

PEOPLE LONG IN REACHING HOME

Bridge Entrance Jammed, and the Accommodations Unequal to the Emergency—Good Nature Prevailed.

With navigation blocked by the densest fog that the oldest boatmen have konwn in many years, it was very difficult to obtain transportation across the river last night.

Boats were delayed or taken off the routes altogether, to lessen the dangers, and the few that were left to convey the belated travelers in many instances landed them too late to catch their trains, or landed them at docks for which the pilots had not set out.

Traffic at the ferry houses was congested beyond that of any day for years. Waiting rooms were filled to their utmost limit, while the streets in front of the ferry houses were almost blocked.

The inhabitants of New-Jersey and Staten Island were much worse off than those of Brooklyn, who could go to the bridge, and so reach their homes.

At the New-Jersey ferries many had to wait from three-quarters of an hour to an hour before obtaining foothold on a seemingly phantom boat that sailed into space, where it was difficult to see a light a boat length ahead.

Many sent telegrams home and went up town to wait until the fog lifted. But most of the bedraggled residents of towns across the river waited until they could get aboard a boat, willing to take the chances of crossing to remaining away from home over night.

The crowd that gathers at the bridge entrance during the home-going hours nightly was yesterday doubled. The cars were taked to their utmost, without visible effect upon the size of the crowd.

The good nature of a New-York crowd was never more clearly shown than in the one that gathered at the Bridge entrance last night from 6 until 7 o'clock.

People from all parts of the city during that brief hour crowded and jostled, elbowed, and pushed to ascend the stairs and enter the cars. And yet, with the extreme inconvenience that was experienced by all, the utmost good nature prevailed.

A Brooklyn citizen who had voted for consolidation was heard to say that he wished he could have had a chance to do so before, because now that the municipalities are to become one all bickerings and jealousies will cease and a united civic pride will demand more bridges. Persons who wish to cross to Brooklyn at Grand Street will not have to come down to the City Hall to get home in safety in time for dinner on foggy nights.

The pleasure of living up town in New-York was not altogether unalloyed last night.

Many timid people were unable to summon sufficient courage to undertake their homeward journeys on the elevated roads from fear of a rear-end collision. So the antiquated horse cars did more than their usual business, and the passengers prayed for a speedy settlement of the rapid-transit question, and talked hopefully of that well-lighted tunnel that they read of in yesterday's New-York Times.

Those who were more venturesome or stolidly indifferent and took the overhead routes were delayed by the slow pace of safety that the elevated trains maintained. But as they looked upon the disgusted features of those who stood at the way stations, unable even to squeeze upon the platforms of the cars, they were thankful that they were getting home at all.

On the rivers and in the bay so suddenly did the fog shut down that many craft were obliged to cast their anchors where they were. There had been little or no wind during the day, and the sailing vessels that had been lazily drifting about with hope at the tiller were unable to reach a dock when the slight breeze died away under the weight of the fog.

The fog grew denser as the evening wore on, and the last that could be seen from the Battery wall were fifteen or twenty tugs, some with long tows, that were stalled by the fog and appeared like phantom sea monsters lying in wait for prey.

It was a dismal ending to a dismal day. The rain descended from early morning until late in the afternoon, and was then succeeded by the dense fog, that was almost as impenetrable as the veil of Isis.

The Bay Ridge ferryboat Victor, plying between the Battery and Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon lost her bearings in the fog and ran into a pile of rocks near the foot of Sixty-fifth Street. There were six passengers on board, and they were all taken off in safety without any excitement. The boat is damaged to the extent of $500, and she will not be able to resume her regular trips for several days.

Wife and Money Burned.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—A two-story frame building at 316 State Street was destroyed by fire early this morning, and Mrs. Patrick Davis, who lived in the place, was burned to death. It was with much difficulty that Mr. and Mrs. Davis got their seven children out of the building. Their money was left in an icebox near an oil reservior on the first floor. Mrs. Davis was trying to save the money when the oil tank exploded, saturating her clothing. In a moment she was ablaze. Her son James rushed into the building to save her, and was burned seriously.

Talking to the Temperance Women.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 21.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention was brought to a close to-night with a meeting in Music Hall, under the auspices of the Federated Unions of this city. Speeches were made by Mme. Barakak of Syria, Helen M. Barker of Chicago, Miss Ackermann of Australia, Mme. Chika Sakarai of Japan, Mrs. Lida Merriweather of Pennsylvania, and Susan B. Anthony.

Cigarettes and Attempted Suicide.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 21.—Alfred Timken, a son of the late Herman L. Timken, the reform Mayor of this city, attempted suicide at his home in Hudson Street yesterday by cutting his throat. He will recover.

The attempt is attributed to temporary insanity, superinduced by excessive cigarette smoking.

Killed Herself by Accident.

RIVERTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Mrs. Charles C. Wetherill, a well-known resident of this place, while handling a revolver this evening shot and instantly killed herself. At the time of the accident Mrs. Wetherill was alone in her room. She had been suffering from nervousness lately.

THE ALAMO SUNK AT HER PIER

Fire in the Steamship's Cargo of Cotton Could Not Be Extinguished by Fireboats and Engines.

The New-York and Texas steamship Alamo, which arrived from Galveston yesterday afternoon, was sunk at Pier 20, East River, this morning, to extinguish a fire in the cotton in her hold.

The fire started at 1:20 o'clock. Two fireboats and a number of fire engines responded to the alarms.

At no time was there any flame visible, but a dense smoke rolled up from the steamer.

It was seen after an hour's work that the fire could not be extinguished by fire boats and engines, and water was let in to sink the vessel.

The Alamo is a first-class passsenger steamship.

COMMISSIONERS WERE CONVINCED

The Pleasure Bay Bridge Collapsed Under Them, and They Are Now Sure That a New One Is Needed.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 21.—Engineer Weber and Counselor Colman of Trenton, the commission appointed by Chief Justice Beasley to investigate the alleged crookedness in the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth County in awarding contracts for bridges, met to-day at Pleasure Bay. The Commissioners were accompanied by a number of the Freeholders.

The party inspected the old drawbridge over the Shrewsbury River at Pleasure Bay, the spot chosen by the Freeholders for a new ten-thousand-dollar bridge. The draw of the old bridge was opened with difficulty, and the party walked out on the structure to examine it, when the bridge collapsed, and the investigators were precipitated into the river. The party cried for help, and were rescued by a number of boatmen. The accident demonstrated the fact that the Freeholders had acted wisely in ordering a new bridge.

The commission will to-morrow inspect the iron bridge now being built over Deal Lake, between Asbury Park and Interlaken.

SENATOR PUGH IS SURPRISED

He Says that Kolb's Proposed Action Would Be Treason, and Would Not Be Tolerated in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The news from Montgomery, Ala., regarding the intentions of Mr. Kolb took Senator Pugh of Alabama by surprise when he reached Washington.

"I was in Montgomery Monday morning," said the Senator, "and heard nothing of this kind. I do not anticipate any trouble, for the Governor of the State is not the kind of man to be trifled with. Mr. Kolb has not the faintest shadow of a claim to the office to which he claims to have been elected, as the vote was overwhelmingly against him and his ticket. Such conduct as that in which he is now engaging is treason, and will be dealt with as such if he attempts any overt act. I do not believe, however, that the fair name of Alabama will be brought into ill repute when the day for the inauguration comes around."

ARCHITECT JOHN WELSH'S SUDDEN DEATH

The Designer of the Brooklyn Tabernacle Expires in a Restaurant.

John Welsh, the designer of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, which was destroyed by fire last May, and who also superintended its construction, died in a restaurant at 33 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, last night from apoplexy.

He was eating a beefsteak, and called for a glass of water. When he raised the glass to his lips it fell from his hand to the floor.

The waiter who had served Mr. Welsh hastily turned and reprimanded him for dropping the glass, but he soon discovered from Mr. Welsh's face that something was wrong, and sent for a surgeon. Mr. Welsh died, however, before the surgeon arrived. The body was taken to Mr. Welsh's home, at 363 Pearl Street.

Mr. Welsh, who was sixty years old, was one of the best-known Scotchmen in Brooklyn, and had been engaged in business as an architect for many years. He was the originator of the amphitheatre design for churches, and designed and superintended the erection of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the Sands Street Memorial Church, St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Clinton Avenue, and All Saints' Episcopal Church, on Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street.

When the Brooklyn Tabernacle was finished, Dr. Talmage said in a letter to Mr. Welsh that if he had a hundred churches to build, John Welsh should build them all.

Of late, owing to financial difficulties, Mr. Welsh lived in poor circumstances, and had been peddling books for a living. He leaves a wife.

SENATOR HILL ON HIS WAY TO THE SOUTH

He Arrived from Albany Last Night—Would Not Discuss Politics.

Senator Hill arrived in the city from Albany last night. He is at the Hotel Normandie. He declined to discuss political matters.

The Senator will take a short trip South, and then go to Washington.

Mayor Gilroy and Corporation Counsel Clark called to see him last night.

Shot Himself in an Elevated Station.

Eugene Shilseng fifty years old, of Rutherford, N. J., shot himself three times, in the down-town Twenty-eighth Street Station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road, last night.

Shilseng came to New-York yesterday morning looking for work. He is a bookkeeper. At 5 o'clock last night he went to see a friend who has a café at 470 Sixth Avenue. He was very despondent. Shortly before dinner he left the place, and went directly to the station, where he shot himself.

One of the wounds is directly over the heart, and will probably prove fatal. Shilseng was taken to the New-York Hospital.

The Portsmouth at Home Again.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The training ship Portsmouth arrived at Newport, R. I., to-day. She left Funchal, Madeira, just fifty days ago, and for the last week some concern has been manifested as to her safety.

Miss Stevenson's Illness.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 21.—Miss Mary L. Stevenson, daughter of the Vice President, is no better to-day. Hope of her recovery has been about given up.

GILROY FILLS OFFICES

Appoints Joseph M. Deuel, Who is a Republican, Police Justice.

TAMMANY LEADERS ARE INDIGNANT

Amos J. Cummings and Two Republicans Made Subway Commissioners—The Common School Board Filled Up.

Police Justice—Joseph M. Deuel, Republican, to succeed Solon B. Smith, Republican; term exteads to Jan. 7, 1903, under present law; salary, $8,000 per year.

Members of Board of Electrical Control—Amos J. Cummings, Tammany Democrat; Jacob Hess, Republican, and Henry S. Kearney, Republican; Mr. Cummings succeeds Walton Storm, Tammany Democrat, and Mr. Kearney succeeds Theodore Moss, Democrat; terms under the present law, three years from Nov. 1 last; salaries, $5,000 per year.

Commissioners of Common Schools—Charles H. Knox, Miles M. O'Brien, Thaddeus Moriarty, John L. N. Hunt, Henry A. Rogers, Albert J. Elias, all reappointed, and Auguste P. Montant, to succeed Charles C. Wehrum; term, three years; no salary.

Inspectors of Common Schools—First School District, Gilbert J. Holden, to succeed Congressman-elect James J. Walsh, who resigned upon his election to Congress; Second District, Joseph Weber, reappointed; Third District, Oliver B. Stout, reappointed; Fourth District, Benjamin Blumenthal, reappointed; Fifth District, Robert E. Luce, to succeed Thomas G. Barry; Sixth District, August Schumacher, reappointed, and John Mulligan, to succeed Joseph H. Stiner, who resigned; Seventh District, George F. Jackson, reappointed; Eighth District, Francis L. Donlon, reappointed. Terms, three years; no salary.

Mayor Gilroy made these appointments at noon yesterday. In so doing he cleared up his slate, so far as appointments to public offices are concerned. During the few weeks remaining of his term of office as Mayor he will have no other appointments to make, unless some of the Tammany officials should resign, die, or otherwise become incapacitated for duty.

Outside of the appointment of Amos J. Cummings as a Subway Commissioner, the last batch of appointments to be made under ordinary circumstances by Mayor Gilroy gives no joy to the Tammany men. Out of the four salaried offices, two were filled yesterday by avowed Republicans, Messrs. Deuel, appointed Police Justice, and Hess, reappointed a Subway Commissioner; one, Mr. Kearney, appointed a Subway Commissioner, is credited with being a Republican. Mr. Cummings is the only Tammany Democrat who got a salaried position.

It is evident that the Subway Board was appointed with a view to their being kept in power for three years from Nov. 1 last. Its composition indicates that it is not proposed to have a power of removal bill passed that will affect this board. The electrical companies and their friends would probably oppose any legislation that would seek to turn out the new appointees.

There is talk about an "arrangement with Thomas C. Platt" about these appointments, but the talk lacks substantiation. Politicians said yesterday that there was no doubt that the three new Commissioners would be permitted to serve out their terms. Their terms last as long as the legislation has provided for the existence of this board.

Mayor Gilroy said that in making the appointments of members of the Board of Electrical Control he sought to select men who are well qualified to serve in that capacity. He put Mr. Kearney on the commission, he said, because since the beginning of the existence of the board he has been its electrical expert, and he believed that such an expert should be a member of the board itself.

As to the appointment of Joseph M. Deuel as a Police Justice, the Mayor said that he had made up his mind to appoint a Republican to succeed Mr. Smith, who is a Republican. He had made inquiry as to Mr. Deuel's qualifications, and found him well recommended. He then sent for him and asked him if he would accept the appointment. He said that he would. He was one of the first of yesterday's appointees to be sworn in.

The politics of Mr. Deuel's appointment is said to be an effort to protect the Police Justices in office from being removed. How this is going to work is not explained. There is no well-founded reason why all the Police Justices could not be legislated out of office by the Republican Legislature and the Republicans reappointed. Most of the Tammany men do not think that this appointment will help the present Tammany Police Justices.

There are politicians who in some way or another connect the appointment of Mr. Deuel as a Police Justice with the appointments of Messrs. Murray and Kerwin as Police Commissioners, and there is the usual talk about "deals."

It is to be noticed that all the Commissioners of Common Schools whose terms expired yesterday have been reappointed, with the exception of Commissioner Wehrum. Mr. Wehrum was originally appointed by Mayor Grant, at the suggestion of the late Edward P. Hagan, who, at the time of his death, was a State Senator and the Tammany leader of the Twelfth Assembly District. Men who were friends of Mr. Hagan do not like it because Mr. Wehrum was not reappointed, especially in view of the fact that he worked hard for the Tammany ticket in the last election.

Auguste P. Montant, who has been appointed to succeed him, is a dry goods merchant, at 71 Worth Street. He was born in Paris, France, and came to this country in 1862. He graduated from St. Louis College, in this city, in 1874, and has been in the importing and commission business for the last twenty years. He resides at 39 West Twenty-first Street, and his Summer residence is at Oyster Bay, L. I. He is a member of the Catholic, Merchants', Racquet, Union, New-York Athletic, and other clubs.

He enlisted in the Seventh Regiment in 1879. In 1884 he was appointed Quartermaster of the Second Brigade, and upon the reorganization of the National Guard in this State he was appointed Inspector of the First Brigade by Gen. Fitzgerald. He now holds this position. This is the first time he has held public office. He is understood to be a Democrat. His politics, however, was not considered in making his appointment.

Police Justice Deuel is the strongest kind of a Republican. He is an active member of the Republicun Club. At last Monday night's meeting of that club he made a report in behalf of the Campaign Committee, of which he is Chairman, in which he said, in commenting on the last election: "This city has been redeemed from the clutch of an evil and corrupt combination; the State has asserted its dignity and honor; theoretical experiments in national prosperity have been condemned; the solid South has been broken, and the people generally have given a vote of confidence in the Republican Party."

Some of the Tammany men quoted this in disgust after the appointments were announced yesterday.

To a certain extent, Mr. Deuel was introduced to political life by Roscoe Conkling. Mr. Deuel was born in Deerfield, Oneida

County—Mr. Conkling's county. At nineteen he entered the office of Mr. Conklin as a law student, and was a fellow-student with Alfred C. Coxe, now the United States District Judge for the Northern District of New-York. Both were admitted to the bar from the same class. After his admission to the bar he went on a visit to Hampton, Va. While there he accepted the appointment of Commonwealth Attorney for the Counties of Elizabeth City and Warwick.

In 1871 he went to Washington as the private secretary of Roscoe Conkling, becoming also Clerk of the Senate Committee on Revision of the Laws. In 1874 he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York under Col. George Bliss. In 1876 he became Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court and a United States Commissioner. In 1880 he was appointed by Judges Samuel Blatchford and William G. Choate as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and he held that office until after Judge Blatchford was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, when he resigned to take up the practice of his profession in this city.

He resides at 156 West Forty-eighth Street. As United States Commissioner, Mr. Deuel frequently passed upon the cases of men arrested on election day by John I.

Amos J. Cummings.

Davenport, when the latter was Federal Supervisor of Elections. Messrs. Davenport and Deuel were old friends.

Of the members of the Board of Electrical Control, Jacob Hess has been a Commissioner for seven years, and was President of it in 1887; Henry S. Kearney has been its electrical engineer since it began its work; Amos J. Cummings has served nearly four terms in Congress as a Representative from this city, and was defeated at the last election by about 200 votes by Shannon, Republican, in the Thirteenth Congressional District. Mr. Cummings has already resigned, or will resign, as a Congressman. As his term expires March 4 no special election will result from his resignation.

The opinions of the Tammany leaders varied very widely as to the appointments.

Ex-Senator Plunkitt, who was getting his shoes shined in the rotunda of the County Court House, said: "Cummings is a good appointment. Hess is a good fellow, and I am glad he got it. As long as the Police Justiceship had to go to a Republican, it might as well go to a good Republican, and that is the kind of a Republican Mr. Deuel is. I am at peace with all the world. That is why I am getting my shoes shined."

Mr. Plunkitt laughed merrily.

When James W. Boyle, Tammany leader for the Ninth Assembly District, was asked what views he had to express upon the subject of the appointments, he said: "This is very disagreeable weather."

That is all he would say.

Lawrence Delmour, leader in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, said: "Well, the appointments are made—that is all there is to it."

Thomas J. Dunn, leader of Tammany in the Twentieth Assembly District, said: "With the exception of Amos J. Cummings, who is an excellent man, I do not like the appointments. I have no criticism to make of Mayor Gilroy's action, but I am exceedingly sorry that he did not see his way clear to select Democrats for places in which he has put Republicans. It seems to me that there are a great number of Democrats of high standing in this city from which a Police Justice could be selected. I believe in Democratic administrations giving offices to competent Democrats. As I understand it, this is the feeling of all Democrats who have worked zealously for the success of their party. As a member of the Tammany Hall organization, I regret very much that the Mayor did not see his way clear to select some good Democrat in Tammany Hall for the place, or at least to have given it to some Democrat. I am one of those Democrats who believe that it is not necessary to go outside the Democratic Party to find competent men to fill all offices that are within the gift of the Democracy."

CONTROL OF THE ALBANY ARGUS

The Manning Interest Said to Have Been Sold to Unnamed Parties.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The fact has leaked out to-night that the Manning interest in The Albany Argus has passed from the hands of its former holders. It consisted of two-thirds of the capital, and was held by James H. Manning, his brother-in-law, John A. Delehanty; Frederick C. Manning, and Daniel S. Lamont. James Manning said to-night that the stock was disposed of on Monday, but who the buyers are he is unable to say, for the certificates were signed in blank.

It is believed that the owners of the majority of the stock, Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy; A. M. Brady of this city, and Roswell P. Flower of New-York are the purchasers.

It is also rumored that William McMurtrie Speer, who has been the editor of The Argus since the Flower-Brady-Murphy régime in the Spring of 1892, is to be displaced. The name of Col. Timothy S. Williams was given as the probable successor, but he denies the rumor so far as his name is concerned. It has been an open secret for some time that the controlling interest in The Argus and Mr. Speer have not been harmonious. Developments are expected within a few days.

Actor Joseph K. Emmet Maried.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 21.—Joseph K. Emmet, the actor, with his company, arrived in this city to-day. A few minutes after arriving Mr. Emmet proceeded to the Court House, where he obtained a marriage license. The actor and Miss May Haggins Stevens, a member of the company, then drove to the residence of Canon Rogers, of the Episcopal Church, and were married.

Mrs. Lewis's Safe Recovered.

The four-hundred-pound safe which was stolen from the house of Mrs. Cornelius Lewis at 198 Powers Street, Brooklyn, on election night, was found yesterday in the cellar of 38 Maujer Street.

Frederick Hogges, who up to three days ago lived at the house where the safe was found, was arrested at his new home, 339 South Adams Street, for supposed connection with the robbery.

Drunkards Burned in the Jail.

TALEQUAH, Indian Territory, Nov. 21.—The city prison at this place was destroyed by fire last night. Many arrests had been made during the day for drunkenness. Two of these prisoners set the prison on fire. They perished in the flames, in spite of the heroic efforts of the guards. They were Dr. O'Halleran, a veterinarian from Coffeyville, Kan., and "Bill" Downing, a Cherokee.

COL. FELLOWS ARRAIGNED

Accused of Neglect of Duty as District Attorney.

CHARGES FILED WITH GOV. FLOWER

The Governor Calls on the District Attorney to Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Removed From Office.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Gov. Flower issued the following to-day:

State of New-York, Executive Chamber.

In the matter of charges preferred against John R. Fellows, District Attorney of the County of New-York.—Notice and summons:

To John R. Fellows, District Attorney of the County of New-York:

You are hereby notified that charges of neglect of duty in office have been preferred against you by Preble Tucker, Fulton McMahon, Charles Taber, R. W. G. Welling, and Clarence Goadby of the City and County of New-York, and a copy of said charges is herewith served upon you.

You are therefore required to show cause why you should not be removed from the office of District Attorney of the County of New-York, and to answer specifically each of the said charges within eight days after service of this order and a copy of said charges upon you.

In witness whereof I have signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1894. ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

By the Governor. T. S. WILLIAMS, Private Secretary.

The order was issued after perusing the following, which was filed with Gov. Flower to-day:

Memorial to the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Governor of the State of New-York:

We call the Governor's attention to certain matters pertaining to the conduct by John R. Fellows, Esq., of the affairs of his office as District Attorney of the City and County of New-York. These matters are presented in the form of charges merely because such a course is convenient and customary, and not because of any provision in the law for the adoption of a particular form of procedure.

We respectfully ask the Governor to exercise the power vested in him by Section 1, Article X, of the State Constitution, and remove the said John R. Fellows from his said office. All the circumstances of the case are such as to demand immediate consideration and determination of the matter. The District Attorney now rests under grave charges, or imputations, so repeatedly and persistently made by the public press that they have become a part of common fame. Whatever be the truth in regard to these charges, it is undoubted that the present usefulness of the District Attorney is by them materially impaired. Such an officer must command a large measure of public confidence. He must himself be conscious of a moral support from the people in order to do himself justice in his position of trust and responsibility. If the accusations or insinuations at the bottom of this shaking of confidence are false, then clearly the District Attorney is entitled to have their falsity authoritatively determined and declared, in order that his full usefulness to the community may be restored. On the other hand, if he is, in fact, guilty of incompetence, or neglect, and thus unqualified for public service, he should, in the interest of justice, be deprived of his office.

The interest of the people in having a proper administration of penal law—the right of a community to as speedy trial of all accused persons as a means not only of punishing actual offenses, but also of securing general respect for the civil Government—is a consideration which must constrain the Executive to a prompt exercise of the power vested by the Constitution.

PREBLE TUCKER,
FULTON McMAHON,
CHARLES TABER,
R. W. G. WELLING,
CLARENCE GOADBY.

New-York City, Nov. 20, 1894.

We, the undersigned citizens of the City and County of New-York, hereby charge John R. Fellows, Esq., District Attorney of said city and county, with neglect of duty in that, among other things, he has failed to bring to speedy trial many persons under indictment for criminal offenses with the result that the administration of criminal justice in said county has become a matter of grave public scandal. Among the failures included in this charge we specify the following cases of prisoners confined in the Tombs Prison, charged with homicide, and we are ready to present other instances of neglect of duty if required by your Excellency:

Prisoners in the Tombs Prison charged with homicide—Leonard Larubbio, committed Nov. 16, 1891; sentenced to State prison for two years and two months, July 2, 1894.

Sebastian Sporato, committed April 10, 1893; acquitted Nov. 1, 1894.

William Flannelly, committed May 15, 1893; convicted Nov. 13, 1894, manslaughter in the first degree; sentenced to State prison for eight years and six months Nov. 16, 1894.

Marie Meyer, committed Aug. 7, 1894.
George Miller, committed March 26, 1894.
James Powers, committed March 30, 1894; State prison for natural life, Nov. 13, 1894, Court of General Sessions.
Adolph Nockel, committed April 8, 1894.
William Beggs, committed April 9, 1894.
Thomas Kerrigan, committed April 6, 1894.
Thomas Reilly, committed April 12, 1894.
Angelo Triano, committed March 7, 1894.
Patrick Masterson, committed March 17, 1894; convicted Nov. 16, 1894.
PREBLE TUCKER, 19 West Thirty-first Street, New-York City.
FULTON McMAHON, 28 West Thirty-ninth Street, New-York City.
CHARLES TABER, 499 Fifth Avenue, New-York City.
R. W. G. WELLING, 46 Park Avenue, New-York City.
CLARENCE GOADBY, 21 West Thirty-fifth Street, New-York City.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

Preble Tucker, Fulton McMahon, and R. W. G. Welling being severally duly sworn, each for himself, says that the above charges have been prepared and signed by him with full knowledge of the purport thereof; that the facts therein stated are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief; that the course of his knowledge and the grounds of his belief are the records of the Tombs Prison, exhibited to him by the Warden thereof as official.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of November, 1894. Henry H. Sherman, Notary Public, New-York County.

(Signed) PREBLE TUCKER,
FULTON McMAHON,
R. W. G. WELLING.

Preble Tucker, Fulton McMahon, Charles Taber, R. W. G. Welling, and Clarence Goadby filed the charges against District Attorney Fellows with Gov. Flower personally to-day. They acted as a committee representing Good Government Clubs in New-York City.

NOT APPROVED BY THE SEVENTY.

The Action Taken Against Col. Fellows Declared to be Unwise.

Members of the Committee of Seventy said yesterday that they had not known that members of the Good Government Clubs were intending to ask Gov. Flower to remove District Attorney Fellows. They did not like this action.

The sub-committee, consisting of Chairman Larocque, Gen. Horace Porter, and Charles C. Beaman, which had asked Gov. Flower to direct a Deputy Attorney General to prosecute certain alleged criminal cases was not wholly pleased that charges had been brought before the Governor.

The letter of Col. Fellows to the Seventy, published yesterday morning, had been satisfactory to this sub-committee, and it was expected that, armed with this letter, it would secure from the Governor an affirmative answer to its request.

Some members of the Seventy were outspoken in their criticism of the action taken at Albany. They said they did not understand what influences had been at work with the Good Government Club men who had made the complaint, and they asked why, since it was known that the Seventy had on hand the request for a Deputy Attorney General, and had been in communication with both Gov. Flower and Col. Fellows, the committee had not at least been consulted in the matter.

Some members of the Seventy scrutinized the complaint made and, after comparing the alleged instances of neglect of duty, said it had evidently been hastily prepared and from a somewhat misleading cue, inasmuch as some of the cases of alleged neglect have been disposed of.

The case of Sebastian Sporato was one of these. He was, according to the complaint itself, tried and acquitted Nov. 1 last.

William Flannelly, according to the complaint, had also been tried and sentenced. The same was true of James Powers, Patrick Masterson, and Leonardo Larubbio.

If the District Attorney were to be attacked for neglect of duty, the case should not have been weakened by specifications which were not in line with the general charges, it was declared.

The particular thing which members of the Seventy criticised was that the business-like proceedings which they had inaugurated had been interrupted and interfered with. Col. Fellows's attitude toward the committee was plainly set forth in his letter to them in which he said:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 19th inst., inclosing copy of resolution adopted by the Executive Committee.

Those resolutions request the Governor of this State to require the Attorney General, in person, or by one of his deputies, to attend the Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in this county on the first Monday of December next, and to appear, in person or by deputy, before the Grand Jury thereof, for the purpose of managing and conducting before such court and Grand Jury the following business:

First—All criminal actions and proceedings involving or relating to crime committed within the City and County of New-York against the elective franchise and violation of the election laws.

Second—All criminal actions and proceedings involving or relating to the misconduct in office of public officers of every description in the City and County of New-York.

In your letter you state that the Governor "was requested to act, on the ground that the ordinary business of the District Attorney's office was accumulating and in arrears, and that, by reason of local complications, the public interests seemed to demand that the cases in which the intervention of the Attorney General was asked should be in the charge of counsel in no way connected, by association or otherwise, with an organization against some of the Trustees of which proceedings might be necessary."

You further say: "You well realize, as we do, that in the present condition of the public mind in this city, in the class of cases we have to deal with, the control by any one having any relation to the Tammany Hall organization would be viewed with more or less uneasiness, and any misstep or miscarriage would be apt to receive harsh, if not unjust, criticism."

I am aware of the existence of the sentiment to which you refer, and think it should have much weight and force in determining my action. The popular desire should be respected and obeyed, and I am ready to co-operate in any effort to give effect to the public wish and expectation.

I can but regret that you did not confer with me in the first instance, as you would not have found me in the least unwilling or reluctant to unite with you in an application to the Governor for the action you suggest.

It is proper, I should inform you, that very many of the cases of alleged violations of the election laws in the election recently held are already disposed of, and the trials of such defendants as are in actual confinement are now being conducted in the Court of General Sessions.

I am ready and willing to conduct any and all of the business connected with this office so far as it is in my power to do so, and I know of nothing that would in the least embarrass or hinder me in the discharge of these important duties. But I am not at all unwilling to have all possible instrumentalities and aids invoked that may render the performance of the work complete and thorough.

If, therefore, you will formulate a request to Gov. Flower expressing the sentiments of your resolution, I will give it my approval at once, and my further assurance that the person designated by the Attorney General for this city shall have whatever assistance and aid this office can give him.

The developments of yesterday, the committee said, complicated the situation. There was some speculation as to the future action of this sub-committee.

The resolution of the Seventy's Executive Committee authorizing the appeal to Gov. Flower conferred on the sub-committee no powers further than to submit the matters specified in the resolution to the Chief Executive. Doubt was expressed by some of the Seventy if the committee would have any authority to take any further action until the Executive Committee had given this authority.

There have been rumors for some days, and the rumors have been published in some of the city papers, that District Attorney Fellows would be asked by his Tammany friends to resign before Jan. 1, that Gov. Flower might appoint his successor and thus relieve the District Attorney from any charges such as those now brought.

This might have interfered seriously with the programme of the Seventy.

The action of the Good Government Club men yesterday was spoken of as an action which might result in helping along such a scheme.

Chairman Larocque of the Seventy, also one of the committee which called on Gov. Flower, said the Seventy had no knowledge that the charges were to be filed with the Governor.

"This step was taken," he said, "without any conference with the Seventy or any knowledge on our part that it was coming. "If these gentlemen had waited until this correspondence with the District Attorney was published this morning, the difficulty would have been solved.

"However well intentioned this application may have been, in my judgment it was ill advised, in view of the pending action of the Committee of Seventy."

"Will the Committee of Seventy go ahead with its plan of asking the Governor to direct that a Deputy Attorney General be sent to prosecute the cases?"

"I cannot say what action we shall take until I have conferred with my colleagues. We shall have this conference as soon as possible."

"Had the Committee of Seventy contemplated bringing charges against the District Attorney?"

"No. The correspondence between Col. Fellows and the committee shows what we intended. The tendency of this movement seems to be in aid of a scheme which has been in the air for the last few days, having in view the replacement of the present District Attorney by a person to be named whose appointment might seriously interfere with the prosecution of the business which the Committee of Seventy has on hand."

Gustav H. Schwab said the application for Col. Fellows's removal was unexpected by the Seventy. He thought it was impolitic.

William Travers Jerome said he had not known of the petition for removal until he read of it in the newspapers.

Col. Fellows told a reporter for The New-York Times that he did not care to talk on the situation until he was formally notified that charges against him had been filed.

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"NAPOLEONIC TEA" BY KING'S DAUGHTERS

They Seek to Raise Funds for Kindergartens for Poor Children.

Admission is free and all New-York is invited.

That is the announcement made by the managers of the "Napoleonic Tea." The first tea was given at Sherry's last evening, when visitors were greeted by a charming Josephine in white, Pauline Bonaparte in green, and Marie Louise in some other quaint short-waisted gown. That is, rather, what they would have been called but for the interference of somebody's husband, who did not like to see his wife masquerading under any other name than the one he had given her. So all the other wives dutifully followed suit, and, while the charming women were all there, wearing the almost equally charming gowns, they were only plain Mrs. A., Mrs. B., and Mrs. C.

A circle of Kings Daughters, which is supporting a kindergarten on Chrystie Street, is conducting the tea. There are 140,000 little children in the streets of New-York without means of education, they have learned, and they are trying to diminish the number.

The money must be ready for their work early in the Winter. Mrs. J. E. Muchmore thought of the "Napoleonic tea" last Spring, and the King's Daughters were all ready for it at their first meeting in October.

Sherry's Empire ballroom gave the appropriate setting, and in it now there are all sorts of pretty things ready to be sold.

A "Napoleon" is given with every cup of tea. There are all kinds of pictures of Napoleon for sale, and also some charming little casts, made especially for the occasion by Miss Annette Johnson, a favorite pupil of St. Gaudens.

There are flowers and bon bons and fancy articles, besides, of course, all sorts of pretty painted things, and a number of autograph copies of well-known books.

All these are in the main room, but just out of it is the treasure room, guarded by two small First Empire men in uniform. In this room is a beautiful flower stand once owned by Josephine, and now the property of a private collector, Mrs. L. G. Quinlan of Twenty-fourth Street, who has a First Empire room, furnished with genuine relics. Another interesting exhibit belonging to her is a Cross of the Legion of Honor, struck off without the crown for Napoleon, while he was Consul. She has also a wood mosaic picture of Napoleon that is a curiosity.

Two relics, said to be the only ones extant, are an invitation to the ball given after the coronation of Napoleon and a ticket to the coronation ceremonies. These belong to Miss Edith Moses of New-York, to whose grandfather they were sent in Paris at that time.

There are interesting miniatures, old china, &c., belonging to the First Empire period, and an old desk, once owned by Jerome Bonaparte, loaned by Mrs. Elizabeth Custer.

But the point the modern Josephines like to emphasize is that every one is invited to the tea and that admission is free.

Postmaster General Bissell's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Postmaster General Bissell has nearly completed his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, and it will be presented to the President in a few days. It contains several novel suggestions and recommendations on certain lines of the postal service, which, if acted upon favorably, will have an important permanent bearing upon the efficiency and revenue of the department. He makes special and interesting recommendations as to second-class matter, the postal telegraph, and the civil service.

Archbishop Chapelle Seriously Ill.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Nov. 21.—Archbishop Chapelle is lying dangerously ill from a sudden attack of pneumonia. His physician expresses grave fears for his recovery.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

It always pays to deal directly with the manufacturer. The following points distinguish our Furniture:

It is an artistic Furniture for art lovers.

It embodies the newest and best ideas in Furniture making.

It has an individuality of its own; it is made from original designs by the best designers.

It costs the makers as much, if not more, than other Furniture; it costs the buyer less.

Its inexpensiveness is due to its being sold at manufacturing prices.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

The Ladies' Home Journal

Gives no premiums to subscribers and is never sold at less than ten cents a copy or one dollar a year.

Any one offering subscriptions at less than one dollar or a premium or free gift of any sort, or selling single copies at less than ten cents may be regarded with suspicion.

620,000 copies each issue

All newsdealers supply it regularly to customers.

The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia

Solid Silver

We all have much to be thankful for this Fall, and many a table will be specially brightened for the Thanksgiving feast. In this, Silverware will play an important part; and a visit to our warerooms and inspection of our latest designs will much simplify the process of selection,

Reed & Barton,

SILVERSMITHS,
37 Union Square, N. Y.,
13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

SHE SAID SHE WAS MRS. MEINECKE

Edward Bose Had the Woman Arrested—He Claimed She Had Assaulted Him—Excited at the Station.

A handsomely-dressed woman was taken to the Church Street Station yesterday afternoon by a policeman. About 300 men and boys followed them.

At the station Edward Bose, who is said to be a member of the firm of Meinecke & Co., charged the woman with refusing to leave his store.

The woman gave her name as Mrs. Christenah W. Meinecke, and said she was the lawful wife of C. W. Meinecke.

She was very much excited and constantly gave instructions as to her home matters to a young man who was seedily dressed and who acted in the capacity of a friend.

"I am the wife of the head of the firm that you robbed! I am the lawful wife of your brother-in-law," she said to Mr. Bose, "and the mother of his twins, which you held in your arms when they were two weeks old."

Mr. Bose claimed that, about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the woman entered the store of Meinecke & Co., dealers in druggists' sundries and glassware, on the second floor of 257 Greenwich Street, created a disturbance, and assaulted him. He then called in the policeman, who arrested her.

Mrs. Meinecke denounced the officer for arresting her, as she claimed, while inside of the building, without a warrant.

"He will never appear against me in court in the morning," said she, and going up to Mr. Bose, she pointed her finger at him, and exclaimed, in an excited manner:

"I will force you to push this complaint through, and then sue you for damages."

There being no matron at the Church Street Station the excited woman was sent to the Oak Street Precinct.

It was said at the former station house that last Summer this same woman was taken there at Mr. Bose's request, he charging her with disorderly conduct.

The bookkeeper of the firm of Meinecke & Co. said that the woman was formerly Mr. Meinecke's wife, but he believed they had separated.

Mr. Bose, who was seen at his office, refused to make any statement. Mr. Meinecke was not at his place of business.

An Assembly Committee at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 21.—After a lapse of six months, the Prison Committee of the Assembly resumed its investigation to-day in this city of the methods employed by the prison management. Warden Stout was the chief witness. His testimony, for the most part, was about the purchase of supplies. He said that he had not directly or indirectly made any assessment on the prison employes for political purposes, but he understood that a collection had been taken up among the men. Little of interest was developed.

Tore Up Tracks and Switches.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Nov. 21.—It is reported here that over 300 Italian laborers on the Roaring Creek Railroad, in Randolph County, have torn up the tracks and switches near Wormeldorf.

The Italians say they have not been paid for four months. The railroad, which is in the hands of a receiver, connects with the West Virginia Central, and runs into the coal region.

Found Wandering in Central Park.

An unknown man, about fifty-five years old, and apparently demented, was found wandering aimlessly in Central Park last night in the middle of one of the carriage drives.

He was very weak and would not talk. He was taken to the Arsenal, but refused to tell who he was, and was transferred to the Presbyterian Hospital.

EVERYBODY can now have
Lamps that will give satisfaction.

For Every "MILLER" LAMP is perfect, whether it costs $1.00 or $100.00, and as we make OVER A THOUSAND styles EVERYBODY CAN FIND DESIGNS TO PLEASE. DON'T BUY lamps BEFORE SEEING "The Miller."

Manufactured by EDWARD MILLER & CO., 10 and 12 College Place, (short walk from City Hall.)

To warm a room buy a "Miller" Oil Heater.

ALL PROTEST—NO LOGIC

Brooklyn League of Loyal Citizens Against Consolidation.

BUT FEW ATTENDED THEIR MEETING

Permanent Officers Elected and a Number of Short Addresses Made Against a Greater New-York.

Those who went to the meeting of the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn, which was held last evening in the Art Association Rooms, in Montague Street, expecting to hear logical and practical reasons why Brooklyn should not be annexed to New-York, were disappointed.

The tenor of all the speeches was simply a protest, without logic, against a change. The sentiments of the speakers seemed to be summed up in a motto which adorned the walls: "Change Does Not Always Imply Improvement."

About 150 men who cannot see any good in consolidation responded to the call of the Provisional Committee of the league.

William C. Redfield, the provisional President, presided. Secretary Edward Barr read a number of letters which he had received from persons who did not approve of Greater New-York. Among them was a letter from the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, which was published in The New-York Times on Sunday.

Mr. Barr said Dr. Storrs told him that he voted against consolidation because Mrs. Storrs so advised him. He said leaders of women's clubs in the city had offered financial and moral support to the movement.

President Redfield announced that he was authorized to say that Judge Edgar M. Cullen was an anti-consolidationist.

The following officers were made permanent: President—William C. Redfield; Vice Presidents—Alfred F. L. Britton and D. G. Harriman; Treasurer—A. A. Low; Secretary—Edward Barr.

The following Executive Committee was also chosen, with power to add to its number:

William C. Redfield, Alfred F. Britton, A. A. Low, Edward Barr, D. G. Harriman, George Foster Peabody, Mercoin Thomas, Charles A. Moore, Walter A. Smith, William N. Dykman, Henry E. Roehr, Percy S. Dudley, C. C. Skilton, Frederick E. Crane, Truman J. Backus, Alexander Cameron, S. V. White, Frederick R. Schenck, Charles H. Dutcher, Alexis C. Smith, Frederick T. Aldridge, F. W. Wurster, and Robert D. Benedict.

James O. Cleaveland, the recently defeated Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, said he was glad to place himself on record as opposed to consolidation. He believed such an action would be very detrimental to Brooklyn's interest.

A. B. Spooner declared that the returns on consolidation furnished by the police were fraudulent.

"The day after election," he said, "we read that consolidation was defeated, and ten days later the police announced that it was carried. I think this is a good matter for investigation. There is evidently fraud in the police figures. I was told before election that the police were working for consolidation. We should look into this scandal."

Peter B. Laird said he was proud to say that his name was registered in every important hotel in the country as a Brooklynite, and he never wanted to register from Greater New-York. The county towns which were annexed to Brooklyn lately, he said, were now sorry that they were consolidated.

During the campaign, he said, he was admonished at Republican political headquarters not to speak on the subject of consolidation, and he was therefore unable then to express his sentiments on that question.

A. A. Low was the next speaker.

"The only point of view from which I can consider consolidation," he said, "is absolute and uncompromising loyalty to the City of Brooklyn. The men who voted for consolidation voted to pull down the flag of Brooklyn. It is bad policy to change a certainty for an uncertainty.

"Why were we not annexed before? Because we were not worth annexing."

Mr. Low closed by suggesting that it would be well to display the city flag of Brooklyn on every public building and institution in the city, so that a loyalty for it might be instilled in the hearts of the people. On his motion it was decided to send a circular letter to the heads of all public institutions requesting them to display the city flag.

Prof. Truman J. Backus of Packer Institute, said that an educational campaign seems to be needed to teach one-third of the people how to vote, and one-third that they have not voted as they intended to vote.

"I was astonished at the result of the late election," he said. "I didn't dream it possible that so many would vote for consolidation.

"The social conditions of Brooklyn are unlike those of any other large city in the world. Thank God we have no Four Hundred! And we don't want any. We don't care to give away our financial, social, and educational institutions. Charles Pratt would not have voted for consolidation. We have a certain religious sentiment here, too. We don't want to vote away our philanthropies and religion.

"One-third of the people did not vote on consolidation, one-third voted for it, and one-third voted against it. I won't swear I voted as I meant to.

"Every speculator and land boomer voted for consolidation, but they ought to go to Oklahoma. This is not a city of land boomers, but of Christian men and women. I will be in favor of consolidation when this city equals New-York in population and when the people will all vote for the city's interest, regardless of partisan political considerations."

Alexander Campbell, Henry Hentz, and several others then spoke against consolidation, and the meeting adjourned.

American Trade Press Association.

The fifth annual meeting and dinner of the American Trade Press Association was held last evening in the rooms of the Hardware Club, in the Postal Building.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, L. J. Mulford, Jewelers' Circular; First Vice President, John W. Gibson, Haberdasher; Second Vice President, Frank P. Bennett, American Wool Reporter; Third Vice President, W. M. Patton, Paper and Press; Secretary, W. M. Lawton, The Upholsterer; Treasurer, Charles T. Root, Dry Goods Economist; Directors, David Williams, Iron Age; C. H. Redding, Harness; L. D. Gallison, American Hatter; Col. Clifford Thompson, Spectator.

Matters of interest to the various trades represented were discussed. The subject of excluding unreliable advertising schemes from the benefits derived through being entered as second-class mail matter received considerable attention. The association decided to co-operate with the postal authorities in working against these alleged irregular publications.

A Brutal Wife Beater Arrested.

John Conlon, a driver, of 8 Broome Street, was locked up in the Delancey Street Station last night on a charge of beating his wife Sarah. She is a frail woman, and her face was badly swollen and bore three cuts inflicted by her husband's fists.

Conlon has a bad record as a wife beater, having been arrested twice before on this charge, the last time serving a term of two months.

Old Fashioned—compound cathartic pills, "blue pills," calomel or other mercurial preparations, should not be used in these days of enlightened medical science, when it is so easy to get a purely vegetable pill in concentrated form, sugar-coated, in glass vials, at any store where medicines are kept.

Dr. Pierce was first to introduce a Little Pill to the American people. Many have imitated them, but none have approached his "Pleasant Pellets" in true worth, or value, for all laxative and cathartic purposes.

Once Used, they are Always in Favor.

Assist Nature a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness, pimples, blotches, eruptions, boils, constipation, piles, fistula and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity, with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

They absolutely *cure* sick headache, biliousness, constipation, coated tongue, poor appetite, dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

A free sample of the "Pellets," (4 to 7 doses) *on trial*, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card.

Address for free sample, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WORK FOR FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

Bishop Coxe Takes a Gloomy View of the Condition of Affairs in Haiti—Cannibalism Still Exists.

The annual meeting of the Committee on Work for Foreign Missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York was held yesterday morning, in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street.

There was a large attendance of the ladies who interest themselves in foreign missionary work. The Right Rev. Bishop Potter presided. There were also present Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe of Western New-York, the Rev. Dr. Langford, Secretary of the Board of Missionaries; Mrs. C. Jay, President of the Women's Auxiliary Association; the Rev. H. Forrester of Mexico, Miss Dodson, from Shanghai; the Rev. Yung-Kiung Yen, pastor of the Church of Our Saviour, Shanghai, and many others.

Bishop Potter made the opening prayer. He also made a brief address, congratulating the Committee on Work on the progress it had made since the last annual meeting.

Bishop Coxe said that the condition of affairs in Haiti in relation to missionary work was not as favorable as might be wished.

"I am sorry to say," he said, "that I received a letter from a Bishop of the Church of England, who visited the island some time ago, informing me that if the American Church would accomplish anything in Haiti, it should go about its missionary work on a more liberal scale."

He then contrasted Haiti with Jamaica, much to the disadvantage of the former.

"I have learned," said the Bishop, "that cannibal rites still prevail in Haiti, a country which for 400 years has been nominally under Christianizing influences, and where Columbus placed his first colony. Haiti is as dark at present as it can be in heathanism, and the Christianity there is heathenism.

Bishop Coxe stated that although some of the people were nominally Christians, nevertheless they believed in heathenism in their hearts. He took a rather gloomy view of things in Haiti.

"Unless," he said, "Great Britain or some other civilized country undertakes a protectorate over Haiti, there is very little possibility of our doing in a few years what the Church of Rome has failed to do in 400 years."

The next speaker was the Rev. Yung-Kiung Yen of Shanghai, who speaks English perfectly. He described in touching language, the work that is being done by the St. Mary's Orphanage Asylum near Shanghai, in rescuing the girl babes whom the Chinese parents would otherwise drown.

"The people of my country," he said, "are very grateful for the help you have given us in founding this orphanage. We do not show our gratitude in our faces. People say we are an ungrateful people. It is against the etiquette of our race to display our emotion, but down deep in our hearts is an undying gratitude to you."

Miss Dodson, the head of the St. Mary's Orphanage of Shanghai, went into the details of the rescuing and bringing up of the children.

The Rev. H. Forrester spoke about the working of the missions in Mexico.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator David B. Hill is at the Normandie.

—Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Holland.

—Capt. Henry F. Picking, United States Navy, is at the Everett.

—Baron von Bergen of Berlin and Baron du Teil of Paris are at the Victoria.

—J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira and Bishop C. C. Grafton of Wisconsin are at the Waldorf.

—John Boyd Thacher of Albany and ex-Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie, N. Y., are at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Congressman John W. Stewart of Vermont and John R. Buck of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—Gen. John W. Foster of Indiana, Bishop J. L. Spalding of Peoria, Ill.; ex-Governor Charles H. Sawyer of New-Hampshire, and Milton H. Smith of Louisville are at the Fifth Avenue.

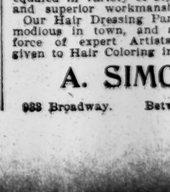
YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3:50 A. M.—361 Fifth Avenue; N. G. Fellcu; children's clothing; damage, $300.

11:15 A. M.—345 West Thirty-eighth Street; Leopold Schoenenberger; grocery; damage, $300.

4:15 P. M.—254 Madison Street; Louis Gordon; damage trifling.



NEWPORT COIL,

the latest, prettiest, and most becoming Coiffure ever introduced; same must be seen to realize all its advantages.

Our Illusive Toupees and Wigs for Ladies and Gentlemen are unequaled for a perfect fit and the most natural appearance.

The assortment of Human Hair Goods at my Establishment is unequaled in variety of styles, colors, fine texture, and superior workmanship.

Our Hair Dressing Parlors are the most commodious in town, and attended to by a large

PLEA FOR NEW LEADERS

Chairman Bell to the Kings Democratic General Committee.

SUCCESS OTHERWISE IMPOSSIBLE

He Says He Would Like to See Genuine Harmony in Kings and Would Resign if that Might Do Good.

The meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, at the Brooklyn Atheneum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, last night, proved to be quite lively from the beginning. James D. Bell presided.

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee, recommended that the primaries for the election of delegates to the General Committee and district offices be held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 11. He also made several other recommendations regarding the election districts.

Mr. York also reported, on behalf of the Campaign Committee, that the receipts during the campaign had been $23,873.65, and the expenses, including $7,000 for printing, $6,800 for ward work and other matters, were $19,067.78, leaving a balance on hand of $4,805.

Mr. Bell delivered an address, which was frequently interrupted by applause. He said:

While I think it would be a waste of time to go into any explanation of the causes of Democratic defeat, I think it peculiarly appropriate to review our own acts in order to ascertain if errors were committed with a view to their avoidance in the future. It is not intended to whine or find fault or denounce, but to make a plain statement of facts, with such suggestions as may seem pertinent.

It will be admitted that our primaries were not held far enough in advance of our conventions. I am well aware of the difficulties of the organization in this and other respects during the time since this committee was organized. And I feel certain that this error can and will be obviated.

The provisions of our Constitution in regard to making nominations where the conventions called for that purpose had failed so to do, proved ineffective, and will require to be remodeled.

In regard to the district associations, care will have to be taken that they be compelled to hold regular meetings, so that members can be admitted. As far as my information goes, they are in a healthy state, and we must insist that they remain in that state.

The division of election districts by reason of the change of boundaries and the creation of new districts made up of parts of old districts, have been a source of annoyance. It is unfortunate that the law requires the Board of Elections to redistrict so late in the year. An amendment to the law requiring that board to make changes in the election districts prior to June 1 in each year would be a convenience to all concerned.

There has been considerable loose talk of late about reorganization. I am not of those who believe that in disunion there is strength. If any scheme of reorganization which would bring genuine Democratic union in Kings County were presented to me, I would heartily advocate it.

No such scheme occurs to me nor has been presented to me. I know of no favorable result to be obtained by further reorganization or agitation for reorganization at this time.

Both factions of the Democracy have adopted the election district as the unit. I think that plan of organization is the best now available. There are differences in the details of the organization adopted by the two factions respectively. One of the most striking is that the regular organization insists upon open personal enrollment of its members, while the other organization permits of enrollment by card.

That the open enrollment is more effective is shown by the last election, in which the reform organization failed to poll for its local ticket the amount of the enrollment claimed by it, while the lowest man on the regular ticket polled 17,000 in excess of the regular enrollment, and this in face of the fact that the press was almost unanimously on the side of the reform ticket, and that some Republicans voted for it.

Neither representation in this committee nor its officers have stood in the way of union. If such union could be brought about by my retirement from the Chairmanship of the General Committee, or from the committee as a whole, I would not hesitate one moment to retire from both positions, and I think I may speak for all in both factions, who desire genuine union, that they would do likewise. Neither the plan of organization, nor representation of the General Committee, nor the officers of the General Committee, are obstacles in the way of union.

It would certainly be subversive of Democratic doctrine to allow a minority to rule a majority, and, I think, therefore, in view of the repeated declarations of the reform organization that its members will not join with us in our organization, nor join with us in making a new organization where every Democrat should count for one; that, at least, for the present, the two organizations must co-exist and work out as best they may their plans, trusting that in the near future their objects and aims may prove to be alike, and that they may support the same candidates, and thus pave the way for an ultimate amalgamation.

Two occurrences, in my opinion, lost us many votes and require the voters at the coming primaries to take a position on the one side or the other. I refer to the choice of the State Committeemen at Saratoga and the action of the City and County Conventions.

A party cannot exist without organization, and a party organization will cease to be successful when it ceases to be in touch with the people. That the choice of State Committeemen was unfortunate there can be no doubt. It pleased neither the public nor the organization—using this latter word in the sense of the Democrats organized for party purposes and represented by this body. That choice injured the party organization, because it proclaimed in unmistakable language that the men who led the party in 1893 and prior thereto had been recognized as the leaders of the reorganized party for the campaign of 1894.

I am not blaming those leaders or any or either of them. If they find men to do their bidding, they are justified in bidding them to do their work. But neither the bidders nor the bidden must be astonished if the voters decline to follow them.

I feel now, as I have felt for a long time, that Democratic success under the old leadership in the City of Brooklyn is impossible.

The action of the County Conventions stands on the same footing. That action was suggested by conferences of leaders held the night before the meeting of that convention. Theoretically, there is no objection to meetings of persons for the purpose of influencing the action of conventions. The objection is always to the direction of the influence. The public has had for years the impression that the influence of those leaders was evil in its tendency. The election of 1893 was a protest against their continued existence. And the reorganization of 1894 was intended to give effect to that protest.

The great majority of Democrats went into this reorganization movement for the honest purpose of ridding the party of leadership which had brought it into discredit.

I believe that they still have that purpose. My own view has always been that genuine reformation must come from within. That we should have the courage to apply the surgery necessary to effect a cure. I have no personal quarrels. But I do say that this organization must now decide what it intends to do.

If it is satisfied with the old form and methods of leadership, let it say so. If, on the other hand, it believes that this new organization should have an opportunity to develop the kind of leadership suited to the new conditions, then it should say so. Make this question an issue in your primary elections, and in so doing do not lose sight of the effect of the decision upon the Democratic voters of this county.

If this organization throws off the shackles of the past, resolutely proceeds in its work with its face toward the future, discarding in its governing body and in its nominations all the elements that have led to the defeat of the party in the past, I feel assured that Democrats will rally to its standard as soon as they are convinced that it is in thorough sympathy with Democratic thought and Democratic doctrine, and has the courage to represent them, even when they are temporarily in a minority in the country.

Mr. York moved that the General Committee select delegates to fill the vacancies upon the State Committee caused by the resignation of John Delmar, John McCarty, and Michael J. Coffey.

Assistant District Attorney P. E. Callahan amended so that the General Committee might act upon the matter at once

Mr. York believed that it was the duty of the delegates in the Congresional districts to select their own committeemen, and then he offered as a substitute a resolution to the effect that the delegates to the various Congressional districts be called together at the Thomas Jefferson Building next Saturday night.

These resolutions caused a long debate.

James O. Cleaveland, the defeated candidate in the Second District for Congress, supported the resolutions. Alderman John J. McGarry was opposed to them.

"The State Committeemen named at Saratoga," he said, "were men who were elected by the delegates, who had this power, and they resigned a month ago, not because they were forced to, but because they believed it was for the best interest of the party."

"That's right!" yelled Alderman Dunne, who was in the gallery. "Give it to them, John!"

"The only reason they resigned," continued Alderman McGarry, "was the best interest of the party."

Bernard J. York said that it was a time to bury all differences, and a time to have confidence in themselves.

Mr. Higginbotham said that a resolution was offered over a month ago, referring to McCarty, Delmar, McCarren, and others, but it did not seem to do any good, and he favored Mr. Callahan's motion to take action at once.

The motion was then put, and carried by a vote of 200 to 90.

A meeting of the Democratic General Committee will be held Friday evening, Dec. 14, to take action upon the primaries which are to be held Dec. 11.

SEIZED ONLY NETS OF POACHERS

Capt. Dunn Denies that He Intruded in American Waters—Merely Lifted Nets on Canada's Side.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—The Canadian cruiser Petrel arrived at Windsor this morning, having on board 102 American fishing nets, claimed to have been seized in Canadian waters, near Middle Island, last Saturday. Capt. Dunn has not received instructions from Ottawa how to dispose of them. The fish that were in the nets were sold.

When Capt. Dunn was asked about the charge that he had taken the nets from American waters, he replied: "That is a great mistake. I had been informed by Canadian and by American citizens who have extensive fishing interests along the Canadian shore that Americans were fishing in our waters, and when I swooped down on them Saturday I found it to be a fact. One or two American tugs were engaged in lifting nets, and at sight of the Petrel they dropped everything and steamed away. If not guilty, why were they in such a hurry to get away?

"I took an American chart and went carefully over the ground. When I found nets wholly in Canadian waters, I lifted them without question, unless I was fully convinced that the owner had put them there unintentionally. If the net was on the line, and was laid toward Canadian water, I ripped it up right to the line and left that portion which lay in American water.

"When the matter comes up for investigation by the American authorities I will introduce as evidence some letters from fishermen living in Cleveland and Sandusky that will have an important bearing on the case."

SEIZED AND DRAGGED INTO A SALOON

A Bartender Held on Complaint of Mrs. Florence Forbes.

Mrs. Florence Forbes, whose husband is a night watchman on East Twenty-fourth Street, told Justice Meade in the Yorkville Court yesterday that while returning from a call Tuesday night, she was accosted by two men, who asked her where she was going.

Upon her threatening to call for assistance did they not leave, the larger of the two men caught her about the waist, and, despite her struggles and outcries, half carried, half dragged her into Donahue's saloon at 461 Fourth Avenue.

Here, she said, she was forced to drink beer against her will, and was kept a prisoner until 5 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Forbes says she was brutally maltreated by the bartender and the other man.

In court yesterday morning the bartender claimed that the plaintiff had entered the saloon intoxicated, and demanded some liquor, and that he was compelled to forcibly eject her.

Justice Meade, however, entertained the woman's statement of the case, and committed the bartender in $500 bail for examination.

A FELLOW OF HARVARD CORPORATION

Samuel Hoar Elected to the Position by the Board of Overseers.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—At a special meeting of the Overseers of Harvard College today Mr. Samuel Hoar was elected a Fellow of the corporation.

Mr. Hoar was graduated from Harvard in 1867, and is at present on the Board of Overseers, having been elected in 1887. He is the son of the Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar and was born in Concord, Mass., Sept. 27, 1847. He is a lawyer. He served in the Massachusetts House of 1881 as a Republican, and has also been Selectman and Water Commissioner in Concord. He is general counsel, as well as a Director, of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

An Operation on Mr. Day.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 21.—The condition of George Lord Day, who was injured while riding Tuesday with the hounds of the Meadowbrook Club, is somewhat worse than at first reported.

Mr. Day has attended every hunt since the season opened at Meadowbrook, and, although he has taken some extremely difficult fences and ditches, he never met with an accident before.

Mr. Day was taken to the clubhouse of the Meadowbrook Club. Drs. Finn and Ludlum of Hempstead found it necessary to have an operation performed on Mr. Day's hip, which was fractured.

Dr. McBurney and Dr. Parker of New-York City were summoned, and they performed the operation this morning. Mr. Day is somewhat better to-night, although in critical condition.

Noted Counterfeiters Sentenced.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Nov. 21.—Ten men were to-day sentenced to the prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., by the District Court of Oklahoma, for counterfeiting. Among them were William Smith and John Crilly, two of the shrewdest counterfeiters that have ever operated in the West. They were the principals in the noted Smith gang. Another was Mrs. Cora Smith, wife of William Smith. Each got from two to four years.

Funeral of Robert C. Winthrop.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Funeral services for the late Robert C. Winthrop were conducted from Trinity Church, Boston, yesterday afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. Winchester Donald, rector of Trinity, assisted by Bishop Lawrence and the Rev. Dr. R. R. Storrs. The burial was in Mount Auburn Cemetery. Many persons noted in politics, religion, and letters were present.

Strange Knights of Labor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The session of the Knights of Labor to-day was taken up with the consideration of a favorable report, by a committee, allowing lawyers and barkeepers to become members of the order. The proposition was voted down, but a motion was made to reconsider, and left undecided.

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CHEAP SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

THE TOTAL FOOTS UP TOO LARGE

Something Wrong About the Speakership Candidates' Claims—New-York and Kings County Assemblymen Consult.

Three candidates for the Speakership were in this city yesterday. They were Mr. Malby, Mr. Fish, and Mr. Ainsworth. Each claimed to have from thirty to fifty votes "pledged."

The claims of the various candidates call for a much larger number of Republican Assemblymen than have been elected, according to the returns.

There are to be 103 Republicans in the next Legislature according to figures thus far published. It may be put down as fairly certain that Mr. Malby has not pledged himself to vote for either Mr. Fish or Mr. Ainsworth. It may also be assumed that Mr. Fish has not pledged himself to either Mr. Malby or Mr. Ainsworth; also that Mr. Ainsworth has not bartered or given himself away to either of the others named.

Counting out these three, there are an even hundred members remaining. This includes Mr. O'Grady of Rochester, who is said to be a candidate.

Either some of these 100 members have pledged themselves to more than one candidate, or some of the candidates have inflated their estimates out of all decency.

Mr. Malby's friends, after conferring with him, say that he has from fifty to fifty-six men on whom he can count.

Mr. Fish claims that he has forty-eight votes outside of New-York County.

Mr. Ainsworth said he was confident he had forty-one supporters.

Thus the three candidates claim enough votes to dispose of 139 Assemblymen, or thirty-nine more than are to be disposed of.

Mr. Malby is conducting his campaign from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and he has scouts in all the corridors.

Mr. Fish divides his time between his home in Putnam County, his office in Nassau Street, and the Murray Hill Hotel, and does his own scouting to a considerable extent.

Mr. Ainsworth remained at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday just long enough to announce that he had forty-one votes, and then was so well satisfied that he started for Chattanooga for a brief vacation. He has no need of scouts just at present.

Several of the New-York and Kings County Assemblymen-elect met at the Republican Club, 480 Fifth Avenue, last night, and discussed legislation. There were from New-York Frank D. Pavey, Charles Steinberg, Robert Miller, Howard Payson Wilds, Judson Lawson, L. H. Bold, H. T. Andrews, P. W. Reinhard, Jr., and W. W. Niles, Jr.; from Brooklyn, T. H. Wagstaff, Jr., J. H. Read, Edward M. Clarkson, Dr. George W. Brush, and Albert A. Wray.

They took no action on any proposition, but listened to Mr. Lawson and Mr. Wray as they related their experiences at Albany last Winter.

CHARITY WHICH TAKES TO NICOTINE

Montclair Paupers May Hereafter Smoke in Peace and Cozy Quarters.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 21.—Smoking is a necessity. At least that is the logic of the Town Council's last action.

Charity is never supposed to go further than furnishing the needy with the necessaries of life. Montclair will furnish her paupers—at least those who reside in the almshouse—with a smoking room, and will throw in the smoking materials in addition.

Councilman Willis Depuy is responsible for this advance in the government of almshouses. Monday night he moved that a smoking room be established at the almshouse, and in his most eloquent manner depicted the sufferings of the male inmates of the almshouse and their two dark-hued female companions, who have heretofore been compelled to enjoy their narcotic stimulants in the almshouse kitchen. Mr. Depuy's appeal was effective, and the Council ordered that a smoking room be established and fitted out with all necessary materials for smoking. The paupers are grateful, and Mr. Depuy is their hero. The smoking room is established as a feature of charitable institutions.

PREACHED BETTER THAN HE PRACTICED

And Broke into Prison to Pursue His Literary Labors.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Solomon T. Buck, for twenty years an evangelical preacher, has been convicted of receiving money under false pretenses and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Buck engaged a number of agents last Spring to sell a water filter, requiring each to deposit $50 to secure him against loss. He disappeared without settling with his employes, and was captured in Pennsylvania.

The prisoner is fifty-six years old. Until 1876 he was a well-known member of the ministry in Pennsylvania, belonging to the Evangelical Association. He was a contributor to the religious press and he also holds the copyright on a number of illustrated editions of the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, which bring him in a good income. He has a wife and a large family of children. The minister has considerable literary talent and is now at work on a book which is to be issued under the title of "From the Pulpit to the Penitentiary" as soon as he has served his term.

Gen. Howard as a Complainant.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Major Gen. O. O. Howard appeared as complainant in Judge Ewing's court this morning against Samuel A. Kean, the banker, whose sensational failure occurred in 1892. Gen. Howard had $3,942 deposited in Kean's New-York branch. He was informed by the bank's attorneys that a 35 per cent. settlement would be made, and dismissed the attachment suits which he had brought. His claims, however, were received too late to share in the general dividend. His present suit alleges fraud, and accuses the assignees of transferring assets of the bank to evade creditors. Judge Ewing ordered the defendants to answer within thirty days as to any property transferred.

Probably Fatally Hurt in a Runaway.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 21.—George H. Yeomans of Orange was probably fatally injured in a runaway accident on Valley Street, near Tremont Avenue, Orange Valley, last night. His horse was frightened by a trace becoming detached, and Mr. Yeomans was thrown out.

For an Old Murder.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—John Mountine and John Dwyer are held here for the murder of John J. Daly, at Cartaret, N. J., Feb. 9 last.

GOOD NEWS FOR RUTHERFORD

Borough Clerk McNulty Heard From—Writes That He Found Himself in a Town a Thousand Miles Away.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Nov. 21.—Borough Clerk Alexis McNulty of Rutherford disappeared Sept. 12. Apparent shortages amounting to $541 were found in his borough accounts, and it was charged that certain insurance companies had lost money through McNulty's acting as their agent. A successor to the missing man was appointed, and a suit was begun against his estate on behalf of the borough.

At a meeting of the Borough Council, on Monday night, a communication was received from Mrs. McNulty stating that she had received a letter from her husband. To a reporter, Mrs. McNulty said that her husband had written that on the day of his disappearance he had met in New-York H. G. White, from whom he had received a letter making an appointment, and had been asked to his house. McNulty did not remember accompanying White. He wrote that he recovered his senses in a town a thousand miles away.

Mrs. McNulty has written to him to come home at once and have his affairs straightened out, and she thinks he will do so. McNulty is said to have been seen a few days ago in Boston.

As a witness in cases in which the borough is interested, soon to be tried, McNulty may be a valuable witness. His immediate friends intimate that, if the borough will agree not to prosecute him, he will return. Financial matters in the borough Government, growing out of McNulty's disappearance, require considerable straightening out. McNulty was the first expert put upon the books of Thomas W. Alyea, Borough Collector, who died suddenly in September, 1893, leaving his accounts in some confusion. These matters and the fact that, as Borough Clerk, McNulty's accounts were in a measure involved with those of the Collector, may make his testimony interesting and effective in making the record complete.

BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM FAIR

Big Crowd on the Opening Day—The Attractions for the Visitors.

The nineteenth annual fair of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum was begun yesterday in the Academy of Music. The large building was crowded. The little orphans, in their neat suits and smiling faces, were on hand, and, as usual, gave an exhibition military drill in an excellent manner. The fair will continue until Saturday night.

The Committee of Arrangements consists of Mrs. J. S. Hollingshead, Mrs. J. L. Truslow, Mrs. G. H. Nichols, Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, Mrs. E. A. Doty, Mrs. C. S. Van Wagoner and Mrs. C. H. Bechtel.

At the utility table were Mrs. Charles Dennis, Mrs. C. S. Van Wagoner, Mrs. N. T. Sprague, Mrs. I. H. Barber, Mrs. J. P. Howell, Mrs. J. A. Brainard, Mrs. Harris K. Smith, Mrs. A. T. Martin, Mrs. J. N. Brodie, Mrs. W. H. Williams, Mrs. Charles L. Rickerson, Mrs. W. T. Silcocks and Mrs. George S. Studwell.

The members of the committee having charge of the refreshments were Mrs. C. H. Bechtel, Miss Wilkin, Mrs. J. N. Wyckoff, Mrs. M. Snow, Mrs. J. T. Nesmith, Mrs. A. Wyckoff, Mrs. E. R. Wilcox, Mrs. H. Sill, Mrs. E. E. Darrow, Mrs. G. H. Sayre, Mrs. W. Davies, Mrs. J. W. Greene, Mrs. M. S. Gates, Mrs. A. Parker, Mrs. W. G. Quick, Mrs. P. Bogert, Mrs. H. B. Coggswell, Miss Ireland, Miss Hurlbut, Miss A. M. Bechtel, Miss E. Savine, Mrs. Durbrow, Mrs. Burger, Mrs. J. A. Shepard, Miss Bogert, Mrs. J. B. Savine,, Mrs. G. L. Gottisch, Miss E. McKinley, Miss J. Williamson, Miss Ollie Sabine, Miss A. Garlichs, Miss Elsie Garlichs, Miss C. Angel, Mrs. A. Roberts, Mrs. G. Gill, Mrs. Chesney, Miss E. Smith, Miss E. Hayward, Miss J. Hayward, Mrs. D. Pringle, Miss M. Leary, Miss G. Hoyt, Miss M. Wyant, Miss A. Hoyt, Miss M. Dixon, Miss M. Grandeman, Miss M. Abrahams, Miss C. Frickenhouse, Miss J. Griffiths, and Miss M. Vandevender.

One of the daily attractions will be the military drill by the Elwell Cadets and the singing by the children.

MRS. JOHANNA WILD LOST HER WIG

Mrs. Simons Grabbed It When Trying to Get a Hairpin.

Mrs. Ida Simons, who lives with her husband, a chorus singer, at 323 West Twenty-ninth Street, appeared before Justice Hogan in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday as complainant against Mrs. Johanna Wild of 388 Eighth Avenue, who she claimed had entered her room while she was living at 323 West Twenty-fourth Street, and taken all her clothing.

Mrs. Simons was walking through Thirtieth Street yesterday, and just ahead of her she saw Mrs. Wild. The woman had on Mrs. Simons's mackintosh, and in her hair was a pin that had been given to Mrs. Simons by her husband last Christmas, so she declared.

Mrs. Simons ran up and grabbed the pin out of Mrs. Wild's hair. Unfortunately, Mrs. Wild wears a wig, and when Mrs. Simons grabbed the pin she took the wig, too, and Mrs. Wild, after making a frantic grab at her back hair, started on a run for home.

Mrs. Simons followed, and had her arrested. In court Mrs. Wild said that the things had been given to her. She was held for trial.

Bay State Colonial Society.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—At the annual meeting of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, held at the Algonquin Club to-night, Prof. Benjamin Apthorp Gould was reelected President, with ex-Judge John Lowell and Prof. C. S. Goodwin of Harvard College Vice Presidents. Dinner followed the meeting, at which Dr. Gould presided, and Edward J. Phelps, one of the three honorary members of the society, occupied the seat of honor. Speeches were made by Mr. Phelps, Lieut. Gov. Wolcott, Abner C. Godell, Jr., Charles W. Clifford, and George S. Hale.

Thrown Against a Railroad Pillar.

Charles Dahl, attorney at law in the office of Steckler Brothers, and who lives at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Wales Avenue, was injured last evening by coming in contact with an elevated railroad pillar on the north-bound track of the Third Avenue cable road.

Mr. Dahl attempted to board the rear platform of a car near Chatham Square. In doing so his head and shoulder came in contact with the pillar. Gripman John Mullins stopped the car as quickly as possible. Dahl was hurt about the head and back. He went home. He refused to make any complaint against the gripman, saying the accident was due to his own carelessness.

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BROOKLYN STORES:

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A FRUIT OF CIVILIZATION

Lecture on Religious Toleration by George Parsons Lathrop.

SELF-GOVERNMENT A DIVINE RIGHT

Maryland the First American Colony Founded on Religious Liberty—The Catholics the Friends of Education.

"Religious Toleration" was the subject of a lecture delivered by George Parsons Lathrop in the Madison Square Concert Hall last night, under the auspices of the Catholic Club.

President Seth Low of Columbia College presided, and among those seated with him on the platform were Chief Justice Joseph F. Daly of the Court of Common Pleas, who is the President of the club; Archbishop Corrigan, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Oscar Straus, Dorman B. Eaton, Edward Lauterbach, Rabbi Gustav Gottheil, Myer Stern, the Rev. James M. King, Dr. Da Costa, the Rev. Henry Newey, Fathers Doyle and O'Keefe of the Paulist Fathers, Fathers Hart, Hughes, and Healy, and C. V. Fornes.

Judge Daly made a brief speech of welcome on behalf of the club, and referred to the presence of Archbishop Corrigan, speaking of him as one who is loved and revered by all, and who enjoys the fullest confidence of the community. It is the fondest wish of the Archbishop, he said, that peace and concord should flourish in this city and country.

Judge Daly introduced President Low, who said that as a Protestant he thought it a very high compliment to be called upon to preside at an assemblage of the Catholic Club, and when he received the invitation he looked upon it as a command, as every good citizen should be constrained to do whatever is in his power to foster harmony and concord among the many discordant elements in this country. Every one is entitled to free thought, free speech, and freedom to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, he said.

The lecturer of the evening was then introduced. He said that President Eliot of Harvard recently declared that toleration in religion was the chief moral cause of permanence in the American Republic. Quoting this, Mr. Lathrop pointed out that widespread secret movements for the proscription of Catholic Americans had just caused the people, for the first time in forty years, to pass through a political campaign filled with acrid discussion concerning the oldest form of Christian faith and the millions of Americans who hold to it.

"If the boast of this secret, masked society is true," Mr. Lathrop said, "that they have a membership of 3,000,000, then, indeed, is one of our vaunted principles, religious toleration, written in water."

Speaking of toleration in this country and Europe, Mr. Lathrop said:

There is a good deal of sham tolerance in this country which is near indifferentism. It may be questioned whether genuine tolerance is as widespread here as in Europe. In the greatest and most advanced countries there neither Protestants nor Catholics think it necessary to sneer at each other on account of their religious beliefs, nor are Catholics looked down upon as inferiors by nature or by faith. The true, independent toleration is practically shown in Ireland, where constituencies wholly Catholic have for fifteen years past overwhelmingly elected Protestants to represent them in Parliament, notwithstanding the wormwood memories of wrongs in the past and the still intolerant hostility of some of their countrymen.

The welfare of the Nation depends on the conscience of our fellow-citizens, as well as on our own. To attempt to coerce the sincere conscience in religion is futile. The Catholic Church strictly forbids that any one be forced to accept the faith, and her doctors have written strongly against using any but peaceful means of overcoming error. The right to apply force even to her recalcitrant children is no part of faith in the Catholic Church.

When religious innovations in the Old World attacked her civil rights, seizing her church edifices and suppressing her worship by violence, she had to call in the help of the secuar arm, as any citizens had the right to call upon the law for protection. Her antagonists themselves had removed the conflict from the spiritual to the secular field. If any one of the denominations in this country were to be similarly attacked to-morrow, it would undoubtedly call upon the Government for protection in the same way.

Mr. Lathrop spoke of the political toleration of religion established by law in the United States as almost ideal. "It may be well for those who are trying to impair or destroy the equal rights of fellow-citizens," he said, "to remember that they are thereby aiming an axe at their own." He added:

Political toleration of religion is a fruit of civilization. To attribute it to the last 400 years is to ignore the history of more than three-quarters of our era. The soil from which civilization sprung was filled with life by the Catholic Church, for there was then no other Christianity. The source and continuing force of all our political or social toleration in religion is the doctrine of universal brotherhood, which was preached and enacted into human institutions by the Catholic Church for 1,500 years before the movement of the sixteenth century. And this is preached and enacted by it now with undiminished fervor. Toleration has come to maturity, not from the inherent tendency of that movement, but along with it.

Where was the first great exhibition of toleration? In France, a Catholic country, so early as the end of the sixteenth century. There, by the Edict of Nantes, complete liberty was accorded to the Huguenots, but it was revoked nearly a hundred years after on the charge that they abused it by burning Catholic villages, destroying churches and convents, murdering women and children, or carrying them off captive. The spiritual heirs of those who forced Louis XIV. to it cherish indignation at the revocation, but say little or nothing about these charges. Even earlier than the Edict of Nantes, Maximilian II., a Catholic sovereign, sheltered Protestants in Hungary, Austria, and Bohemia, and Matthias, following him in that empire, granted religious liberty to all sects in 1609, nearly ten years before that terrible war of thirty years, which was to renew religious strife among the peoples. Since the close of that war no persecution of Protestants has taken place. But did persecution of Catholics cease?

Mr. Lathrop referred to recent acts of intolerance against Catholics in some parts of Europe, and said:

In the annals of recent intolerance, Prussia also comes to the front with the Kulturkampf, or "battle of civilization," undertaken by Bismarck expressly to deprive the Church of liberty, and unite her to the state as a slave. Thousands were exiled and millions left without spiritual ministration. The German Catholics met the persecution with Parliamentary weapons and constitutional agitation only, but for the first time the Iron Chancellor met his match. They overcame the most absolute statesman and the strongest military power on earth.

It had been a "battle of civilization" indeed; but the civilization was on the side or religious tolerence. Bismarck publicly acknowledged his mistake to the Reichstag, confessing, in his own words, that "the Catholic Church is not a foreign institution, but a universal institution; and therefore it is a German institution for German Catholics." This is the most recent great persecution, closing only in 1883.

The United States is the first example of a State founded on religious toleration. But this example is not due to the Puritans, who cruelly persecuted all who differed from them, nor to the Episcopalian settlers of Virginia, who adopted against the Catholics the penal code of old England. Religious liberty and toleration were first set up in this glorious country of ours by Catholics, in the Catholic colony of Maryland, as the very basis of the State, by Lord Baltimore. In a short time the Puritans, who had been welcomed there, got the upper hand and passed stringent laws against their Catholic hosts. Then the Anglicans came in, and imposed the cruel British penal code of disfranchisement and oppression on those Maryland Catholics who were the founders of religious liberty in this country. Then, with the struggle against Great Britain, came the act of emancipation for Catholics in 1774, and the principle thus recognized was afterward made firm in our National Constitution.

Yet there have since been several attempts to strip Catholics of their liberties again. In the "thirties" and the "forties" preposterously named "American" parties were formed, that pillaged Catholic settlements, burned churches and convents according to the fine old foreign custom, and committed many murders. Then, in 1853, came the Know-Nothing Party, which left a trail of proscription, mobs, murders, and destruction. And now we have the A. P. A., the Bashi Bazouks of a new anti-Catholic raid.

The Catholic doctrine of government has always been that all power is from God, and the power of self-government in man is by divine right.

The lecturer pointed out at some length that the only real unions of Church with State had been effected by Protestants, who joined the spiritual hardship with the temporal, in the one person of the secular sovereign, as in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Prussia, and England; or vested the two faculties of secular and spiritual rule in the members and ministers of the Church, that thus became the State as in the Massachusetts colony. That model has been discarded by the Republic. Leo XIII., in the encyclical on the Christian state, he said, expounded the innate difference and separate functions of the State and the Church. Catholics have not sought a union of Church and State; they do not now, and they never will.

The closing part of the lecture was devoted to showing how the Catholic Church has been and is the fostering friend of education. Finally Mr. Lathrop urged that true and practical toleration should be taught by every Church as a matter of good citizenship, the first duty of every citizen, and the first principle of the written Constitution guaranteeing religious liberty to all men. He asked that all honest members of society should work toward this end, in the name of the Republic, "that these United States may not bring a blot upon the splendor of modern civilization."

TAIT LENT MONEY TO HIS FRIENDS

Downfall of the Paying Teller of the Chemical National Bank.

John R. Tait, for twenty-eight years in the employ of the Chemical National Bank, and recently its paying teller, has lost his place because of a shortage of $15,715 in his cash. The discovery was made a few days ago by National Bank Examiner Kimball. Tait had concealed the shortage by a fictitious check, which he drew when there was occasion to bring the cash under other eyes than his own. He had the check ready for the Examiner, but when Mr. Kimball returned the next day for another count of the cash the check had been destroyed.

Tait said to President Williams that the money had gone in loans to friends in the last year, without collateral. When he called on the borrowers to repay him, they pleaded inability to do so. He worried over the money, and losses from the loans—$10,000—were increased by half as much more through overpayments at the window, due to his nervous condition.

In view of Tait's long and faithful service at the bank, and considering that, if he had wished to steal, he might have helped himself liberally, Mr. Williams believed his explanation.

Tait is prostrated at Mount Kisco, where he owns his home, which he has offered for sale. He is under bonds for $5,000. His shortage will be made good if possible. The Directors have not decided to prosecute him.

AMERICAN USE OF CANADIAN CANALS

A Western Scheme Which Makes This Country Pay All Expenses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 21.—An afternoon paper says that for the last sixteen months leading American vessel owners of the great lakes have been in consultation with the Canadian Ministry, devising a scheme under which the ships of this country could make free use of the Canadian ship canals. It is said there remains only the consent of the British and American Governments to throw them open to the United States.

The plan is that the United States and Canada shall enter into an agreement whereby the latter shall cede to the former the continual right to use all its canals from the seas to the lakes for all vessels, commercial and naval, free of all tolls, providing the United States will assume the expense of maintenance and repairs. The agreement to be ratified by the British Government.

The Castine to Go to Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Orders have been issued from the Navy Department attaching the cruiser Castine to the South Atlantic station. She will leave New-York for Rio about Dec. 15. The Castine will take a draft of forty men for the Newark and the Yantic, to fill the vacancies caused by men whose enlistments have expired, or who have deserted. Commodore Norton, who has been ordered to command the squadron, will join the Newark at Rio, by way of England, sailing from New York Dec. 19.

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DR. EMIL HALUB COMES HOME

Has Headed Many Exploring Expeditions Into the Heart of the Dark Continent—Here to Lecture.

Among the passengers on the Rhaetia, which got up to Quarantine last night after a tussle with head seas and strong winds all the way from Hamburg, which she left Nov. 7, were Dr. Emil Halub and his wife, Dr. Rosa Halub.

Dr. Halub is an African explorer. He was born in Holitz, Bohemia, Oct. 7, 1847. He studied medicine after acquiring a liberal education, and gradually drifted into scientific exploration. In 1872 he went to South Africa, and was a practicing physician at the diamond mines at Kimberley.

In that country he accumulated considerable money, and, becoming enthusiastic regarding the possibilities of important discoveries in Africa, devoted all of his time and possessions to the fitting out of an expedition which started in 1873.

He crossed the Vaal River and journeyed over the Kral Lekatling, in the land of Baroling, to the Kral Nizung, thence to Gassinbone, crossed the Pokone Mountains, discovered the Wonder Fountains and ruins of Monomotapa, and returned from his trip with a quantity of valuable curios late in the same year.

Dr. Halub also explored, in 1873, the western and eastern Grand Vaal and the land of Seschele and Sekromo.

In 1875 he started on his third expedition through Morloe, Buesport, and Soschang, to Pandalna, Teuka, and returned by way of Soschang to Kimberley.

In 1880 Dr. Halub published a scientific work, in which the German Emperor was greatly interested, and he finally received from the Emperor enough money to equip another expedition.

Dr. Halub was married in 1883 and went to Cape Town, which he left after a year of great hardship.

The purpose of Dr. Halub's visit to this country is to lecture before the American Geographical Society in this city and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

He brings with him photographs of his collections of fauna and flora. The whole collection would require forty-two freight cars to transport.

Dr. Halub will stop for two days at Meyer's Hotel, in Hoboken.

EITHER THIEF OR THIEF'S VICTIM

Thomas White Arrested for Embezzling a Traction Company's Money.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—The Consolidated Traction Company intrusted $1,546 to Thomas White of Jersey City to-day, with which to pay off men on the electric car track construction gangs, and a few hours afterward White reported that the money was gone.

While he showed no signs of intoxication, White thinks he was drugged and that the roll was stolen from him. He got the money before noon, and sent Inspector Coyne for a wagon, with which to go the rounds and pay off the employes, agreeing to meet Coyne at the Orange station. White instead took a Bloomfield car, on which he met a man who said his name was "Jim" Hanley and that he was a motorman. They got off the car at Cross and Broad Streets and went to Howell's saloon.

White says that from that time

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Later On.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—South Before the War.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, 7th Av-57th St—8:15—Beethoven String Quartet.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Gypsy Orchestra.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—The Crust of Society.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Rosedale.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—1492. Kilanyi's Living Pictures.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	28	38	3:30 P. M.	50	46
6 A. M.	28	38	6 P. M.	40	47
9 A. M.	30	37	9 P. M.	38	42
12 M.	43	40	12 P. M.	39	40

Average temperature yesterday.....41
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....37
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....40
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, West Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast," complete, see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

"Old men for counsel, young men for action" is a safe enough rule if, before acting, the young men will take counsel of the old men. The Good Government Club young men who have brought charges against District Attorney Fellows appear to have disregarded this essential condition. They not only failed to take counsel of their elders of the Committee of Seventy, but have pursued a course quite incompatible with the plans of the Seventy and not approved by them.

The sub-committee of the Seventy's Executive Committee has successfully carried out a well-matured plan. They wished to bring to the attention of the Grand Jury certain cases of known or suspected violations of law. If indictments were found in these cases it would be necessary to bring to trial public officers and other persons belonging to the Tammany Hall organization. Inasmuch as the District Attorney is himself a member of Tammany Hall, it was felt by the men of the Seventy that some other prosecuting officer should be substituted for the District Attorney for the trial of these cases. They asked the Governor to instruct the Attorney General of the State, in person or by deputy, to appear in the proceedings they proposed to undertake. Gov. Flower at once inquired why they did not bring charges against Col. Fellows, intimating that he would be ready to entertain them. The bringing of charges against the District Attorney was not at the moment a part of the plan of the Committee of Seventy, and its representatives very discreetly declined to act upon the Governor's suggestion. Upon this Gov. Flower, calling attention to the memorandum filed by him last Winter at the time he signed the bill authorizing the designation of a special prosecuting officer with full powers in cases where for any reason it is desirable to take the cases out of the hands of the local District Attorney, declined to grant their request. Thereupon the members of the sub-committee very sensibly called upon Col. Fellows and with perfect frankness laid the case before him. They pointed out to him that he would be placed in a very trying and unfortunate position if he were required to prosecute members of his own political organization for misconduct in office, and asked his co-operation in securing the designation of a Deputy Attorney General to do the work. Col. Fellows had the good sense to accept the suggestion of the committee. In a letter which we published yesterday morning he declared that he would approve an application to the Governor for the designation of a special prosecuting officer, and that his office would give that officer all the assistance in its power.

The gentlemen of the Committee of Seventy had a perfectly well-defined purpose in view, and they accomplished it. The plan they had carried out was far-reaching. It would have insured the success of the prosecutions they propose to undertake. Now come Mr. Preble Tucker, Mr. Fulton McMahon, Mr. Charles Taber, Mr. R. W. G. Welling, and Mr. Clarence Goadby with a counter plan which threatens to defeat altogether the plans of the Seventy. In bringing charges against Col. Fellows and asking the Governor to try him, these young gentlemen have certainly taken the bull by the horns. There is no evidence that they would know what to do with the bull even if they subjugated him, or that they have taken any thought at all about the remoter consequences of their action. Suppose the Governor should remove the District Attorney. Have the Good Government Club young men any assurance that he would then appoint a successor to Col. Fellows who would be a more efficient prosecutor of Tammany malefactors than the Colonel himself?

The preferring of these charges is not only a short-sighted and ill-advised act, but the charges themselves appear to have been drawn up without much consideration. Several of the cases upon which the arraignment is based have already been disposed of. But whatever strength or weakness the presentation may have, the preferring of the charges is most untimely and unfortunate. The young gentlemen who have made these charges ought to withdraw their memorial and leave the Committee of Seventy unembarrassed in the work that, in its superior wisdom and practical judgment, it has undertaken to do.

FREIGHT ON UNDERGROUND ROADS.

Whatever may be thought of Commissioner Starin's other suggestions on the subject of underground rapid-transit roads, most people will agree with him that they ought to provide for the local transportation of freight. With a four-track road of proper construction, two of the tracks could be used after a certain hour at night for carrying a great variety of freight.

Whether these roads should be so constructed and connected as to form part of the continental system of railway, as Mr. Starin suggests, or not, there is no reason why they should not provide for an immense volume of local traffic in freight. This could be made greatly to relieve the streets from the surface trucking, which does so much to crowd them and to make them perilous to cross. Moreover, it could be made a source of profit to the company which should equip and operate the roads that would accrue promptly and rapidly and offset all uncertainty or delay in returns from passenger traffic. The possibilities of the plan for facilitating the collection, distribution, and delivery of the vast amount of merchandise that has now to circulate through the streets are beyond calculation.

Mr. Starin seems to consider it essential to the realization of his idea that the four tracks of the rapid-transit roads underground should be on the same level. Perhaps it would be essential to a grand scheme of forming an underground railroad ganglion connecting all the lines of the continental system that centre here. But if the commission is simply to provide for a local system of rapid transit we hardly see why the two lower tracks of the double-deck plan would not be available for freight purposes during the hours when only two tracks were required for passenger traffic.

The Commissioner expresses his decided preference for retaining the Broadway route, but seems not to regard one main route below Fourteenth Street as sufficient. That is perhaps due to the "magnificent scale" on which he thinks the underground system should be planned. It strikes us that his conception is somewhat beyond the scope of what the commission has in hand, which is to provide means for comfortable and rapid transportation within the city limits, but in providing such means there is no reason why local freight traffic should not be included, and it may be that the system can be adapted for the expansion which Mr. Starin seems to have in mind.

OUR MEDIATION IN THE EAST.

The official publication of the facts respecting the tender through the State Department of the good offices of the United States to reconcile the contending powers in the East has been in substance anticipated by the Washington dispatches of this journal. It appears that, as in Mr. Gilbert's libretto, we are right and they are right and everything is quite correct. How the joint-intervention plan proposed by China came to nothing is told in our dispatches. The next step was to get the United States to make an offer of mediation. It is not only unnecessary to assume that the State Department acted of its own motion; it is necessary to assume that it acted on a suggestion from some outside source. This source can only have been the Chinese Government, which is perfectly aware that Japan would peremptorily refuse the mediation of any European power the mediation of which should be proposed by China or satisfactory to China. No European offer of mediation that was not backed by force or an implied threat of force, and that did not assume the character of an intervention, would receive the assent of Japan. Lord Rosebery's attempt to form a coalition powerful enough to coerce Japan having failed, the next resource for China was to secure a mediation that had nothing of a character offensive or minatory to Japan, and the United States was almost alone in a position to offer such a mediation.

To Secretary Gresham, therefore, we can imagine the appropriate mandarin communicating, in strict confidence, that China was weary of the war and would like to have peace; that, in fact, China had had enough. There was a natural delicacy on the part of China in confiding this fact directly to the Japanese Government, since, only a few months ago, the Emperor of China had had occasion, in an imperial proclamation, to describe the Japanese as "vermin," and to order his men of war to exterminate them. The vermin having overcome the men of war, and being in the way to overrun the Chinese Empire, the imperial predicament became one of extreme delicacy, from which the United States might perhaps extricate China.

As a humane diplomatist, Mr. Gresham could do no less than pass on this appeal to Tokio, keeping any amusement that it may have caused him to himself. As an intelligent nation, intending to keep the fruits of her victory, Japan could have replied no otherwise than as she has replied. If, in effect says Japan, China has had enough, it is not sufficient that she shall sound that confession into the ear of the American Secretary of State. She must say so to the Japanese Foreign Office, though she may, if she chooses, avail herself for that purpose of the services of the American Minister near the Emperor of Japan to convey it to that monarch. In other words, if China wants peace she must sue for peace. This is the ground that Japan might have been expected to take and is justified in taking.

DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

The commission appointed last Summer to inquire into the subject of disposing of the refuse of the city, and to suggest the best practicable method, has just submitted its report. It is very conservative, not to say cautious, in its conclusions, which will give the greater force to such positive recommendations as it makes. It has examined the various methods, or systems, of other cities, and given special attention to the cremation plan, but it does not find it advisable to recommend the adoption of the latter.

It is, however, very positive in the conclusion, which was long ago reached by the people of the city and by everybody that has an interest in the harbor of New-York, that the present practice of dumping the whole promiscuous mass of city refuse in the sea is about the worst possible, and should be "absolutely prohibited." It creates a nuisance at the city dumps, tends to fill up the harbor channels and drive away the "desirable class of fish," and creates another nuisance on the neighboring shores. In the opinion of the commission this material cannot be deposited at sea less than 200 miles from the harbor without contaminating the Long Island beaches.

There is this one radical thing about the report, that the present method of disposing of refuse should be abandoned as speedily as a better one can be substituted. The substance of its recommendation for a substitute system is that house garbage should be kept separate from ashes in proper receptacles, and should be disposed of by contract, to be reduced for fertilizing and other purposes, and that ashes and street sweepings should be used for filling purposes at Riker's Island and elsewhere, until such time as the sweepings may be disposed of by contract or sold to advantage for fertilizing purposes.

Assuming that the cremation plan is not to be considered practicable at present, the recommendations of the commission appear to be sensible. The solution of the problem in the way proposed involves no difficulty. It is mainly a question of expense in providing the proper equipment and appliances, and of efficiency in the Street-Cleaning Department. Among the appliances required are "galvanized iron vessels with tight-fitting covers, and of such size that when full it can be handled by one man," in which all house refuse should be collected, of course not including ashes.

It is apt to be assumed that in this city the people are so slovenly or so intractable that they cannot be made to observe the ordinance requiring ashes and garbage to be kept separate. But this is a mere matter of habit, and there has never been any systematic and persistent effort to enforce the requirement. In fact, under the present slipshod system of removing house refuse there has been no reason for observing it. The two sorts of material would be dumped together any way. We do not believe there would be any serious trouble in enforcing this ordinance, or the one prohibiting the sweeping or throwing of refuse into the streets, the neglect of which is the cause of so much untidiness. What is really needed in the whole business is reasonable care and fidelity on the part of those employed to enforce ordinances.

A GREEN-GOODS MAN GONE WRONG.

Readers of Mr. Stevenson's "Rajah's Diamond" will not have forgotten the "Story of the Young Man in Holy Orders," who was so overcome by the sight of the jewel in question that he tried to steal it out of the adjoining compartment on a railway train. The delightful extravagance of the story teller's imagination has been exceeded by a young clergyman whose abode is in or near Buffalo. The young clergyman is returning to it a sadder and a wiser man, without the half-rate clerical pass on which he left it, without the $300 which he brought with him to acquire a modest competence in "green goods" withal, and without any green goods, the heartless advertiser of the goods having, according to the custom of his tribe, stuffed the clergyman's box with harmless but worthless sawdust.

It would be a waste of time and space to set forth in detail the reasons that render the acquisition of counterfeit money, with intent to utter the same, inconsistent with preaching the Gospel. It were quite superfluous to denounce the clergyman, who is so remote and unworldly that he asserts, probably with truth, that he never heard of green goods or a sawdust swindle until he fell a victim to the green-goods man's lure. He has lost his money, he has lost his half-fare pass, he will without doubt be identified, were it only by the casual remark that "he looks something like a rabbi," and he will lose his pulpit and be compelled to betake himself to mundane pursuits, in which it is plain that he is not fitted to succeed. He is not good, and he is very green. But we do feel warranted in expostulating with the green-goods men for their lack of respect for the cloth. It has been deposed before the Lexow committee that when a man took out a precinct right to operate the bunko game it was expressly forbidden to him to bunko the clergy. Such is the touching power of early associations over even a New-York Police Captain. Why should it be less over a green-goods man, whose hard heart ought to relent when he hears church bells or sees a gentleman in clerical clothes "looking something like a rabbi" and anxiously consulting a confidential circular? A green-goods man not lost to all humanity would in these circumstances, as exhorted by the lamented laureate, "pray Heaven for a kindly heart, and let the foolish rabbi go." A green-goods man lost to such considerations deserves to be squeezed even by a paternal and protective police and made to disgorge at least enough to get his victim back to or near Buffalo. It is true that the clergyman may not have been in clerical clothes, and the green-goods man may pretend that he thought he was operating on a layman delivered by the police into his hand. It is also true that a man "looking something like a rabbi" may be a rabbi. We are not aware that the question whether a rabbi is a clergyman has ever been expressly adjudicated at a station house. In the absence of a decision comity would suggest that he receive the immunities of the clerical profession, and that no green-goods sportsman should be permitted to poach upon a rabbi warren during the close season for clergy.

If the unhappy victim be not a rabbi, but a Christian, it will probably turn out that he is a Christian Socialist. The Christian Socialist is in favor of a more equal distribution of goods, green and other, than now prevails. When he has a Populist attachment, as he often has in the West and possibly as far east as Buffalo, he is in favor of the unlimited emission by the Government to all who apply for them of green goods, which would, of course, soon become as worthless as the goods which the green-goods men falsely purport to sell. When he fails to get the Government to give him green goods and feels that he can no longer do without a new chancel window, it is natural that the Populistic Christian Socialist should apply to private dealers. The clergyman whose fate has been so exemplary may have thought that he was guilty of nothing but applied Christian Socialism. It is impossible to tell what a man may or may not have thought who never heard of the green-goods game.

FINANCE AND PARTISANSHIP.

It is probably no news to the readers of The Tribune that there is a serious side to the articles of its funny man. Usually when he treats finance, which is a favorite subject, his motive is good and his reasoning sound, but not always. The other day he indulged in an elaborate article to prove that "under the operation of the system adopted" by the Democratic Party the gold reserve is insufficient for its purpose and is not made permanently sufficient by borrowing. That is a very unfair proposition. The Treasury gold reserve is undoubtedly ill adapted to its full purpose, and equally undoubtedly it cannot be put in perfect shape by borrowing; but that is not the fault of the Democratic system.

The first and most serious blow to the lasting stability of our currency was the withdrawal of the right to fund United States notes in bonds at par. Had that right continued, the paper currrency could not have reached its dangerously inflated condition. That blow was dealt by the Republican Party. The second blow was the repeal of the provision by which United States notes were to be withdrawn as bank notes were issued, until the total was reduced to $300,000,000. That was done by a Democratic House and a Republican Senate and President. Another blow was the Bland Silver bill, vetoed by a Republican President and passed by the aid of Republican votes over the veto. Still another was the Sherman Silver act, which was passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President. Thus it will be seen that both parties are responsible for the system of Government paper kept perpetually outstanding and depending on a small gold reserve. Both parties shared in the repeal of the Sherman act, and the Executive, whether of one party or the other, has steadily maintained a sound policy in its interpretation of actual law. What, then, is the use of trying to fix the blame for evils that undoubtedly exist on one party alone? There is no use and there is no excuse for it. It is narrow, unjust, and unpatriotic. Sound finance should have the support of all parties. It does have the support of the more sensible and honest men of all parties. They might as well work together in good faith and in good humor, without the friction that is inevitable if partisan jealousy and prejudice are to determine the way they talk to and about each other.

ANOTHER ESTATE IN THE MOON.

It appears that certain residents of Lockport, in this State, are not familiar with the history of the Rev. George William Burgoyne Howard, (now languishing in the Ohio Penitentiary,) the recent conviction of the English lawyer who was concerned in the proceedings for the recovery of the Lawrence-Townley "estate," the prosecution of the agent (Jaques) of the American "heirs" of that "estate," or the repeated exposure by the press of the real character of the foreign-estate industry.

These persons in Lockport, we are informed, who are members of the Hyde Association, received word last week from the association's agent in England that they and the other "heirs" associated with them were "in a fair way to get the $350,000,000" which constitutes the Hyde estate. This comfortable bit of property has been, we are told, in the keeping of the English Court of Chancery since the day when Charles II. ascended the throne, and the members of the Hyde Association have been contributing of their substance in the hope of obtaining possession of it.

How curious it is that residents of the State of New-York should thus be deluded in these days, after the successful prosecutions of "unclaimed-estate" brokers during the last three years and the repeated warnings of the Bank of England, the Court of Chancery, and the diplomatic and Consular representatives of this country in England.

The agent of the "heirs" of the "Hyde estate of $350,000,000" should be dispatched to the moon, for it is there, and not in England, that this enormous accumulation of property is situated.

The Attorney General gives it as his opinion that no officer has authority to turn the body of any convict put to death by electricity over to any doctor for experiment in resuscitation. Of course, there is no such authority, and ought to be none. The law providing for the execution of the death sentence by the electric current requires that the current be applied until death results, and it makes ample provision for ascertaining that death does result. It is for those charged with that duty to make sure that the current has been fatal, and if there is any doubt it is their business to put an end to it. Persons should be designated for that purpose who are at least as competent as the Syracuse doctor who has been seeking notoriety by asking the privilege of making the resuscitation experiment.

Senator Saxton, who will become Lieutenant Governor with the new year, and whose name has been associated with ballot reform for the last seven years, declares that "the Republican Party, when it comes into power, must carry out the pledges it has made upon the subject." This means that it must adopt a simple and easy form of blanket ballot, such, for instance, as that provided for in the bill which Gov. Flower was in such haste to veto last Winter. There was a great deal of backing and filling in the Republican ranks before that bill was passed, and there was a suspicion that it would not have been passed at all but for the certainty of a veto. A different spirit may be shown at the coming session, for Mr. Saxton warns his party that its victory is "not a strictly party victory," though he adds rather inconsistently that it "succeeded because it deserved to succeed." That is not it at all. It succeeded because its opponents did not deserve to succeed, and it may easily exhibit a similar lack of desert and experience a similar withdrawal of support.

CITY VIGILANCE LEAGUE CONFERENCES

The Nineteenth Assembly District Branch to Discuss Many Topics.

The Nineteenth Assembly District branch of the City Vigilance League will begin today a series of conferences of those interested in good municipal government.

The conferences are to be held on every other Thursday evening in the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Among the subjects and speakers will be "The Municipal Situation," by James W. Pryor; "Next Steps Forward," by the Rev. Leighton Williams; "Need of Altruism," by the Rev. Father A. P. Doyle; "Social Statistics," by Prof. F. H. Gidddings; "New-York School System," by Miss Grace M. Dodge; "Teachers and Teaching," by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott; "The Kindergarten Method," by Miss Angeline Brooks; "Police" and "The Greater and Better New-York," by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst; "Family Life," by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Rainsford; "The Stores," by Miss Alice L. Woodbridge; "Factories and Sweat Shops," by John B. Lennon of the Journeymen Tailors' Union; "The Awakening Municipal Spirit," by William Howe Tolman.

The subject this evening will be "The Positive Programme Begun." Charles Stewart Smith will preside. Among those who will preside at other meetings are Charles A. Peabody, John P. Faure, Richard Watson Gilder, Charles S. Fairchild, Dr. Cyrus Edson, and President Seth Low.

GRAIN CONGRESS IN NEW-ORLEANS

A Movement to Increase Trade Between the West and the Gulf Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The South and West Grain Congress convened at 10 o'clock to-day, at Washington Artillery Hall, with several hundred delegates in attendance, representing all the Southern States, and Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa. The objects of the convention are to increase the grain trade between the West and the Gulf ports, and obtain better freight rates between the two sections.

Gov. Foster and Mayor Fitzpatrick, on behalf of the State and city, and Col. Roland Day, on behalf of the press, delivered addresses of welcome. The replying address was delivered by ex-Mayor Coward of Kansas City. George W. Fuller was made permanent Chairman of the convention, which will remain in session several days.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Gonzales De Cordova.

Gonzales De Cordova died at his home, 30 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, yesterday, after a seven weeks' illness. He was born in Kingston, Jamaica, fifty-seven years ago, and came to America when fifteen years old. He had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years.

Mr. De Cordova was formerly engaged in the banking business on William Street, New-York, but he met with reverses and for some time past had been in the commission business on Stone Street.

He was engaged in amateur theatricals some years ago, and while a member of the Amaranth Dramatic Association, with others, organized the Kemble Dramatic Society, which for several years proved to be the best organization of its kind in the city. It disbanded five years ago. Mr. De Cordova leaves a wife and an adopted daughter.

Andrew A. Wyman.

Judge Andrew A. Wyman, Representative from Athens, dropped dead yesterday morning about 10 o'clock at the gate leading to the Capitol grounds at Montpelier, Vt., probably of heart disease. The body was carried to the Montpelier House, and will be taken to Athens later. The Legislature adjourned out of respect until this morning.

Judge Wyman was born in Rockingham, March 12, 1830. He became a farmer, locating at Athens in 1846. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1864, 1865, 1867, and 1872, and of the Senate in 1874; was Assistant Judge for six years, and at the time of his death was a County Commissioner.

Sister Angelina.

Sister Angelina, known in the world as Miss Fannie Carroll, died Tuesday night at the Convent of the Visitation, on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. She was twenty-six years old, and was the daughter of the late Police Commissioner Thomas Carroll, and a sister of Dr. Alexander F. Carroll, who died on Sunday last.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Christopher Schwab died at his home, 150 Ross Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, from apoplexy. He was born in New-York City about fifty years ago. He was a member of the Merchants', Union, and Undine Clubs, and was one of the leading members of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church. He leaves a wife and one son.

—Prof. James N. Blair, a well-known educator of North Carolina, fell dead at Ruffin, N. C., yesterday afternoon, a few minutes after dismissing his school. He had suffered no sickness previous to the fatal stroke.

—Edward C. Vanduzer, a prominent lawyer of Elmira, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy. He was fifty years old.

—Judge James T. Robinson died at North Adams, Mass., at noon yesterday.

FROM APPRECIATIVE READERS.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the generally improved appearance of your paper. It has been considered among merchants as giving the most accurate market reports, but was lacking in fullness. Now that added space is given, clearer and better type used, and the financial market reports add so much to make up the almost universal verdict, "The New-York Times is the best paper," let the good work go on. We, in this nineteenth century, are entitled to the "best." J. C. S.

White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1894.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I desire to congratulate you on the enlargement of your market report, particularly in cottonseed oil. Cottonseed oil is now an article of very great importance, and your report is the fullest given by any daily paper in the United States. R. B. B.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1894.

From The Newark (N. J.) Times, Nov. 16.

The New-York Times is one of the few metropolitan papers that eschews sensationalism. It is a daily feast for literary epicures, and was the only New-York paper that gave space to New-Jersey politics in the recent campaign commensurate to the size and importance of our State.

THEY MET ON THE MAIN TRACK

And Somebody's Carelessness was Responsible for a Bad Wreck Near Worcester—The Injured.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21.—Two passenger trains on the New-York and New-England Railroad collided on the main track about a quarter of a mile from Oxford station at 5:30 this afternoon.

The train going south had orders to pass the north-bound train on the siding at Oxford, but, through a misunderstanding, was on the main track when the train from Norwich came along at twenty-five miles an hour.

Baggageman Charles Wilcox of the waiting train tried to turn the switch and throw the oncoming train on the siding, but failed, and a bad wreck followed. The engines were locked and badly smashed, and both mail cars were telescoped.

The injured are:

CURRAN, THOMAS F., of Worcester, fireman; arm and shoulder bruised and ankle sprained.
DAVIS, CHARLES G., of Worcester, engineer; severe scalp wound.
JONAKOWSKI, SAMUEL, of Chicopee; rendered unconscious and badly bruised. He was caught on the back of a seat, and a drummer's valise falling from the rack on his neck pinned him down and injured him severely.
WALKER, ALBERT A., Norwich, engineer; hip bruised and back wrenched.

The trainmen have little to say, but that there was negligence somewhere is certain, for passengers in the train from Norwich say that that train came near striking a freight train near Webster, running on the main track instead of a siding, as ordered, in exactly the same way as when the accident at Oxford occurred.

"WILLIAM TELL" AT THE OPERA

Signor Tamagno Reappears as Arnoldo and Is Much Applauded.

The performance of "William Tell" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night would undoubtedly have been very interesting if it had not been for one of those misfortunes that cannot be foreseen. This misfortune was the utter collapse of the prima donna. The rôle of Mathilde was to have been sung by Miss Lucille Hill, but she was taken sick two or three days ago and Mme. Libia Drog, a dramatic soprano of the company, agreed to sing the part, which she had never sung before. She made her entrance at the proper time in the second act, and sang the recitative preceding the air "Sombre foret" with smoothness and ease.

Then she embarked upon the aria, and sang the first stanza in a manner that promised only fairly but still could not be called distinctly bad. She made an attempt to begin the second stanza, whose melody is the same as that of the first, when her memory utterly failed her. She stood and glared at Signor Mancinelli, who stopped the orchestra and glared at her. He gave her a chord, and she began again, but again she could not go on. Then she and Signor Mancinelli conversed in an animated manner. But still she was songless. Then she walked off the stage, came back and looked helpless. Signor Tamagno entered and endeavored to induce her to jump to the duet with him. She turned her back to him and spoke to some one off the stage, who presently came to the wing with a glass of water for her. Signor Tamagno ran off the stage. Then Mme. Drog calmly walked off. The stage was empty. The audience applauded. In Italy they would have torn up the seats and thrown them on the stage.

Presently Signor Tamagno returned to the stage and was joined by Signor Ancona, as William Tell, and Edouard de Reszke as Gualtiero. The three men jumped into the big trio, and Signor Tamagno promptly proceeded to electrify the house with a piece of magnificent declamation on a high note. Mme. Libia Drog was thenceforward a nonentity in the minds of an audience that had come to hear some big men. The lady reappeared in the finale, but her duet passages were all carefully cut. If the stage manager had had his wits about him, he would have lowered the curtain when she broke down.

In the circumstances, no fair criticism of the performance can be written. Signor Tamagno was received warmly, and after he had treated the audience to some of his splendid declamation and some genuinely passionate singing he was applauded enthusiastically. The scenery, costumes, and stage pictures were admirable, and when a smooth performance is ready "William Tell" will be one of the features of the season.

Mme. Libia Drog is announced to sing Aida to-morrow night.

A BOY BITTEN BY A SAVAGE BULLDOG

John Grusel Urged the Animal to Attack Young Hugh Mulligan.

Hugh Mulligan, ten years old, was attacked and severely bitten by an enormous bulldog on the ground floor of his home, in the tenement at 17 East Twelfth Street, last evening.

The dog is owned by William Grusel, a watchman in Schross Brothers' stables, at 710 East Twelfth Street. Grusel lives in the same house as the Mulligan boy. The little fellow would undoubtedly have been killed had it not been for William Schwab and Harry Restel, who were passing through the hallway at the time. They pulled the animal off the lad, and then carried the latter to the office of Dr. Moser, 369 East Tenth Street, where the calf of his left leg was found to be lacerated in a frightful manner. The wounds were dressed, and the boy was taken back to his home.

Hugh's father is a cripple and unable to work, and his mother supports the family by going out to work. Hugh was going up stairs to get some bread and butter when Johnny Grusel came down leading the dog. Johnny knew Hugh's antipathy to dogs, and thought it would be a good joke to set the dog on Hugh. He did so, and the dog flew at Hugh and began to shake him. The boy's screams aroused the people in the house, and the tenants came flocking down the stairs just as the two young men had succeeded in pulling away the dog.

The dog wears no muzzle, and is a very savage brute. William Grusel said last night that he had sold him for $2.

Pamphlet of Tariff Comparisons.

Students of the tariff and all persons interested in tariff comparisons will be glad to learn that the Reform Club will have ready for distribution in a few days a pamphlet which will contain comparisons, item by item, of the tariff schedules of 1883, 1890, and 1894, in convenient form for reference.

The pamphlet is the work of L. Carroll Root. It gives the most complete and concise tariff presentation yet published. Comparisons extend to general tariff provisions and to reciprocity, drawbacks, prohibitions, and sugar-bounty clauses.

Internal revenue taxes in each bill are also brought together, and a synopsis is given of the income tax. The pamphlet can be obtained at the Reform Club rooms, 52 William Street, at 25 cents per copy.

Symphony Society's Tribute.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Symphony Society will be held to-morrow afternoon, to take action in regard to the sudden death of Rubinstein. It is proposed to change the programme of the second concert of the society, and to substitute in place of the Brahms symphony the great Ocean Symphony of Rubinstein, which is to be played in memoriam.

JAPAN SENDS AN ANSWER

Propositions for Peace Should Be Offered by the Chinese.

INTERMEDIARY AMERICAN AGENTS

British Influence Supplants the Germans at Tien-Tsin—Admiral Ito Cannot Provoke a Fight from Chinese Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—While Secretary Gresham declines at present to give out the text of the reply received from Minister Dun, the United States representative at Tokio, the nature of that reply has been distinctly known to Washington for several days, and has been plainly foreshadowed in United Press dispatches. These dispatches have not been dated "Tokio," although the news came originally from there, but as it was directly communicated to the United Press from sources nearer home, it was placed under the headlines to which it properly belonged.

On Nov. 16 it was stated in these dispatches, on direct authority, that the reply of the Japanese Cabinet would be received here on Monday or Tuesday, at the latest, and that it would be to the effect that Japan must first hear from China directly, and that in the meantime hostilities would continue.

Accompanied by Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Gresham drove out to Woodley yesterday, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., to consult Mr. Cleveland, and laid the reply received from Japan before him.

The history of the negotiations appears to be as follows:

Some weeks ago the Tsung-Li-Yamen, the foreign office of China, intimated through Minister Denby that it would be pleased to have the United States join other powers in an intervention between China and Japan. This suggestion the United States promptly declined to follow.

Later a letter was addressed to Minister Dun at Tokio setting forth the kindly feeling of the United States for the two countries, and instructing him to ask whether or not, in case circumstances arose which might make such a course desirable, it would be perfectly agreeable to Japan to receive an offer of mediation from the United States. He was told to say that the United States had no desire to check the victorious course of the Japanese forces, and that the Japanese authorities should not feel under any duress to respond affirmatively to the suggestion.

This letter was laid before the Japanese Cabinet, and by it considered for some days. The reply of the Cabinet was received in Washington Sunday and translated Monday. In their communication the Cabinet express their high appreciation of the kindly feeling on the part of the United States for their country, and recognize the spirit which prompted the suggestion. But inasmuch, they continue, as the success of their army and navy has from the first been unvarying and unbroken, they believe that overtures for peace should be initiated by China. Any communication on this score, it is suggested, might very properly be made through the representatives of the United States in China and Japan, who also represent the interests of the citizens of the other country at his post.

The correspondence, it is asserted, contained no direct offer of mediation, and therefore there could have been no rejection of it. The condition in which the matter is left, it is said, is particularly gratifying to Japan, for now, in case of any emergency or exigency arising which would make it desirable for her to do so, she can confidently ask for the intervention of the United States. The reply from Japan to the United States is said to be quite different in tone from those sent by her to other powers to similar suggestions respecting mediation or intervention, the purport of which has been made known to the State Department.

The effort of the United States to terminate the Japanese-Chinese war by an offer of friendly mediation does not mark any new departure in the policy of this Government, as has been hastily assumed. The public records are full of proofs that the United States has repeatedly appeared in the role of mediator, not only between the nations of this continent, but in most of the political differences which have disturbed the other hemisphere in the past century.

The longest chapter of "Wharton's International Law" is devoted to the history of intervention with foreign sovereignties, and his most interesting citations refer to mediation which is distinctly deferentiated with arbitration, a mediator being simply a common friend, who counsels both parties, while the award of an arbitrator is binding upon them.

The United States has been frequently a "mediator" in the quarrels of other nations, her independent impartiality being eagerly sought for, but as "arbitrator" we have confined our intervention to the differences of American States.

A remarkable parallel exists between the present offer of friendly offices in the case of China and Japan with the position of the United States in the Franco-Prussian war. One of the present Administration's bitter opponents, speaking to-day in denunciation of the alleged interference of Secretary Gresham with Japan's march of conquest, said:

"William of Prussia, afterward the German Emperor, published a proclamation to the world before he invaded France that he was not fighting the French, but Napoleon III. This satisfied the other powers. But when he captured Napoleon at Sedan, why did not the other nations hold him to his promise? None dared to interfere. He went on to Paris and exacted the largest indemnity ever paid by one nation to another. Japan should be permitted to do the same."

This suggests an interesting historical parallel. It will be remembered that Japan said several months ago that the independence of Corea was her whole aim.

The action of the United States in the present contest and our course twenty-four years ago do not materially differ. Two weeks since China, the defeated power, through Minister Denby, asked the good offices of the United States, and Minister Dun at Tokio made friendly representations to the Tokio Government. The overwhelming victory of Sedan occurred Sept. 1, 1870. Eight days later Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, sent the following cable dispatch to George Bancroft, American Minister to Germany:

"Washburn [American Minister to France] telegraphs that France requests United States to join other powers in effort for peace. Uniform policy and true interest of United States not to join European powers in interference in European questions. President [Grant] strongly desires to see war arrested and blessings of peace restored. If Germany desires also to have good offices of United States interposed, President will be glad to contribute all aid in his power to secure restoration of peace between the two great powers now at war, and with whom the United States has so many traditions of friendship. Ascertain if North Germany desires such offices, but without making the tender thereof unless assured they will be accepted."

At that time the American Legation in Paris was charged with the protection of Germans in France, and Mr. Bancroft cared for French interests in the German States, just as at present the interests of China and Japan are guarded by our legations in Pekin and Tokio.

The United States specifically at that time rejected all idea of mediation unless upon the joint request of both the warring powers.

In supplementary instructions to Minister Washburn, Sept. 30, the Secretary of State wrote: "It continues to be the hope of the President, as it is in the interest of the people of this country, that the unhappy war in which France and North Germany are engaged should find an early end. This Government will not express any opinion as to the terms or conditions upon which a peace may or should be established between two Governments equally sharing its friendship, but it is hoped that the prolongation of the war may not find its cause either in extreme demands on the one side or extreme sensitiveness on the other side. So far as you can, consistently and without my official interposition of advice or counsel, it is hoped that you will lose no proper opportunity to indicate the wishes and hopes of the President and of the American people as above represented, and to contribute what you may to the presentation of such terms of peace as befit the greatness and the power which North Germany has manifested, and shall not be humiliating or derogatory to the pride of the great people who were our earliest and fast ally."

It is now definitely known that Secretary Gresham has made no great innovation in international law. He has not departed from the precedent of Secretary Fish.

THE CHINESE MINISTER CALLS.

Overtures to Japan Will Perhaps Be Made Through America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Notwithstanding the silence of the State Department on the Japanese note question, the opinion has prevailed here for several days that the United States had received a reply to the inquiry made at the request of China as to the willingness of that nation to accept the friendly offices of the United States to bring about a peace between China and Japan.

Upon a suggestion that was intelligible enough to those who know the ways of ascertaining diplomatic information The New-York Times was last night informed that there was no doubt that the Japanese reply was in the hands of the Government.

The assertion was fully justified to-day by the admission that the reply of Japan was received, and it turns out to have been here since Sunday.

Just what the necessity was for keeping the information from the public is not explained. And precisely what is the language of the reply is not obtained officially. There is no doubt that, if it were favorable to the expectation of China, the offer of the United States would be accepted, and the news would have been published promptly. Japan has endeavored, it is understood, to so couch its response that the United States shall be assured that the proposition was received in good faith, and that it was made without prejudice to the cordial relations that have existed between the United States and Japan. But Japan does not consider this precisely the time for accepting the intervention of the United States.

If China is very anxious to stop fighting, and is not averse to treating directly with the nation with which she has been at war, Japan has intimated that there is a well-known signal to be made by which Japan will understand Chinas desire. A white flag, followed by commissioners to ask for a council to consider terms, would secure an armistice, and the agreement upon terms would mean a definite peace.

It is learned, though not from official sources, that Japan has intimated its willingness to avail itself of the kindly offices of the United States to the extent of making our Ministers at Pekin and Tokio the agents to receive and communicate any message from China to the Japanese Government asking for consideration of a Chinese proposition. This suggestion appears to have been made to relieve this Government from the necessity of awaiting the report of either Mr. Denby at Pekin or of Mr. Dun at Tokio, and also makes it plain that the Japanese are politely impatient of the delays that might attend the sending of a message to Washington and its consideration by our State Department.

The news from Japan may not have had anything to do with it, but this afternoon the Chinese Minister visited the State Department and held a consultation of an hour and a half with the Secretary of State. It was mere conjecture that furnished the explanation that China was asking for a renewal of the note to Japan, and that it was to be made stronger in assurances of the readiness of China to assure to Japan most of the points contended for in Corea, including the payment of a considerable indemnity. So far as has been learned here it is safe to assume that Japan is not prepared yet to admit that in the settlement of the controversy it will not be necessary to be controlled by any outside nation in settling the question of internal reforms in Corea, or the amount of the indemnity that should be exacted by Japan as the price of peace to China.

THE FIGHT IN THE YALU RIVER.

Version of an Officer in the American Atlantic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Each succeeding story of the Yalu fight differs from that last received of it, and the latest, which comes from a naval officer in our Atlantic squadron, and has been sent to this city, furnishes a version which bears marks indicating that it is from Chinese sources.

It will be interesting to naval officers, in that it gives some details about the manoeuvres during the conflict.

The Japanese accounts have agreed that the Chinese lost five vessels as the result of the encounter with the Japanese, one of which, however, may have been that which was run ashore and blown up after the fighting. The account is as follows:

"At about 11:45 o'clock A. M. of the 16th of September the Chinese squadron, then at anchor off the mouth of the Yalu River, sighted smoke to the southward. Fires were spread and ships cleared for action. Shortly afterward, the Japanese fleet appeared in view in line abreast. The Chinese vessels got under way under full steam power and formed into two columns, converging toward the flagships, which were leading. The Japanese approached in column of divisions line ahead and then formed bow and quarter line. The Chinese then altered course together four points, making an opposing bow and quarter line, but preserving, so it is reported, sectional formation. At 12:20 o'clock the Ting-Yuen opened fire, but her shots fell short, the distance being over 5,000 meters.

"The Japanese steamed past from port to starboard, the Chinese preserving their alignment on the flagships, and firing bows on at each ship as she passed. After the Japanese van passed the right flank of the Chinese, they altered course to starboard, thus securing a deadly flanking fire, the Japanese managing their ships with admirable precision. After the Japanese rear had passed the Chinese right flank, they turned in succession sixteen points, the Chinese doing the same, both fleets passing each other again and exchanging terrific fire. This movement seems to have been repeated two or three times. At the end of this the Japanese are reported to have drawn off some distance. The Chinese fleet separated into two parts; the Japanese, in two divisions, then advanced, the Chinese steaming out to meet them, the Japanese engaging in circles around and outside of the Chinese vessels. The firing at this time was rapid and hot.

The Chinese authorities assert that the two gunboats and the Kwang Ping took no part in the fight. All reports as to the part taken by torpedo boats on each side are conflicting and seem to be of no value.

It is said that one of the Chinese torpedo boats fired at the stern of one of the Japanese cruisers, but the torpedo was deflected when nearly alongside by wash from the twin screws.

Another is said to have been fired which dived under the vessel at which it was aimed. It is said that the Chen Yuen fired a torpedo from her starboard bow which went wide of its mark.

Reports from the authorities state that before the end of the battle the Chinese had used up almost all their ammunition. The destruction resulting from the battle is as follows: The Chen Yuen and the King Yuen burned, the Chao Yung and the Yang Wei run ashore and burned, and afterward destroyed by the Japanese.

JAPAN YET GAINING BATTLES.

Chinese Fleet Refused a Provocation from Admiral Ito's Men.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to the Central News says that a Bible was presented to the Dowager Empress of China on the recent occasion of her birthday. The gift was highly appreciated, and since then the Emperor has sent his chief eunuch to the Bible distributing depot in Pekin to purchase another copy.

British influence is rapidly coming to the front, and German influence in Tien-Tsin is on the wane. It is reported that the shipping firm of Hugh Mathieson & Co. of London, who owned the troop ship Kow-Shing, has received large offers from China for the purchase or charter of vessels.

A dispatch from Che-Foo to the Central News reports that the Japanese have captured a fort two miles west of Port Arthur. The Chinese have taken refuge on the highest hill in the vicinity, and it is reported that they are short of provisions. The Japanese are advancing down the peninsula in two bodies.

The safety of the American missionaries at Tung-Chow is threatened, and the United States cruiser Baltimore has gone to their assistance.

The Central News has received a dispatch from Tokio, saying that Admiral Ito, in command of the Japanese fleet, telegraphs from Talien-Wan, under date of Nov. 18, that the principal Chinese fleet, with four gunboats, is lying inside the harbor at Wei-Hai-Wei, and that although for two days the Japanese fleet has made every effort to induce the Chinese vessels to come out, the attempts have proved fruitless. Admiral Ito has now returned to Talien-Wan, leaving a portion of the fleet watching for the appearance of the enemy outside of the harbor at Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Times's correspondent in Shanghai says that the reform of the army proceeds under difficulties. Col. von Hanneken's associates have friends at court, and are consistently obstructive. They have been made independent of the Viceroy. It is confirmed, he says, that Liu, once Commander of the Chen-Yuen, has committed suicide.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Japanese Legation to-day received, via St. Petersburg, official confirmation of the victory by the Japanese Army, under Marshal Yamagata, over the Chinese Army, under Gen. Ma, at Sin-Yuen. The Chinese numbered 20,000, and after three hours' fighting, from 6 to 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 18th, they fled to the north. The Japanese captured five guns, without losing a man.

ARMENIANS PLEAD TO BRITAIN

Sultan's Commission Distrusted, and Revolt the Alternative.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—In an interview this evening M. Nazarbeck, the Armenian leader and editor of The Hemtchak, who is now in London, says that he was recently advised to quit Athens, after the Turkish authorities had succeeded in obtaining the release of an agent who had been arrested for suborning a man to murder him.

He has received letters, he says, confirming the information laid before Lord Kimberley last week by Mr. G. Hagopian, Chairman of the Armenian Patriotic Association. He expressed his distrust of the inquiry into the Armenian atrocities set on foot by the Turkish Government, and declared his belief that the commission appointed by the Sultan will not really seek the truth or endeavor to get at the facts of the horrors.

M. Nazarbeck intends to ask that an English commission be appointed to investigate the affair. The Turkish prisons at St. Jean d'Acre, Angora, Constantinople, and elsewhere are now filled with Armenians of the best classes, and there is nothing left for the Armenians, he says, but revolt, and that is likely to occur any day.

Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has declined to receive the Armenian deputation which wished to protest against the conduct of the Turks in the Sassoun massacre. In his reply to the Armenian Association he says that he may not comply with the request for the Consular reports on affairs in the Sassoun district. He expresses approval of the Sultan's decision to send a commission to Sassoun, adding that Sir Philip Currie is impressing upon the Sublime Porte the importance of making the inquiry prompt, thorough, and impartial.

The Armenians are much displeased with Lord Kimberley's reticence. They will hold a public meeting on Nov. 27 to protest against the cruelty shown by Turks to Armenians in Asia Minor.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER BLAMED.

Attacked the Government's Restrictions upon Canadian Cattle.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette severely arraigns Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, in connection with the recent election in Forfarshire, Scotland. The paper particularly blames him in that, while he was in Dundee during the election contest, he took occasion to attack violently the Ministry of Agriculture on account of the Government's restrictions upon Canadian cattle.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 21.—The fact that Sir Charles Tupper has been interfering in British politics and opposing the Rosebery Government has been brought to the attention of the Dominion Government, and if Canada's High Commissioner is not recalled it is because he is greater than his masters. The British Government would never tolerate any of its foreign Ministers taking part in the politics of the country in which he is located.

Americans will remember what happened to Mr. West when he represented Great Britain at Washington. It appears that Charles Tupper took occasion to visit Scotland at the time of the Forfarshire election, which has just gone against the Government, and arraigned in a most violent way Lord Rosebery and his Cabinet for not removing the schedule against Canadian cattle in Scotland.

The farmers want the schedule removed, because the farmers want Canadian stockers, but in England it is the reverse. Through the action of Sir Charles Tupper the question was imported into the Forfarshire election, and the defeat of the Government was secured in this way. The Citizen, the Government newspaper here, is jubilant over the conduct of Tupper, unseemly although it was. Of course, the present Government is opposed to the Rosebery administration and would prefer to see Lord Salisbury at the head of affairs. The Cabinet, however, is aware of the great blunder Sir Charles has made, and the talk is that he ought to be recalled if he is not.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

EFFECT OF NEW TARIFF BILL.

Opinions of Woolen Goods Dealers and of Various Consuls.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A consensus of opinion of the woolen goods dealers of London indicates a slow but noticeable and encouraging increase in the export of high-class goods to the United States since the passage of the American Tariff bill.

Upon this subject Mr. Taylor of Messrs. A. Gagniere & Co., of London and Paris, said to-day in an interview:

"It is a little too early to feel the effect of the recent tariff legislation in the United States. The orders received for Spring goods since the new bill was passed indicate a very encouraging increase in trade.

"I think it will be a long time, however, before trade gets back to what it was previous to the passage of the McKinley bill. I am speaking now of only the very highest class of woolens, trade in which, in 1895, I believe, will begin to feel very encouraging results."

"So you think," asked the reporter, "that the new bill will have a tendency to foster the manufacturing industries of America?"

"Well," said Mr. Taylor, "I don't know. The McKinley bill did not seem to do so. Just at present the people in the United States are not inclined to assume many risks. Anyway, I know there is a much better feeling here throughout the whole trade since the new tariff was enacted."

Mr. Northfleet Harris, United States Consul to Leeds, when his opinion was asked as to the effect of the bill, said:

"Business has greatly increased since the passage of the bill, but no doubt the increase will be much greater after Jan. 1, 1895, when the lower duty on worsteds and woolens will go into effect.

"Most manufacturers and merchants expect to do a large trade with the United States as a result of the lowering of the tariff rate, but many of the most thoughtful business men say that the putting of so many raw materials on the free list and the lowering of duties generally will make trade freer and less trammeled, thus developing the trade of the United States with all the world and making America very soon the most formidable rival of England in all markets."

Mr. James S. Anderson of the great metal firm of A. G. Kidstone & Co. of Glasgow said, in regard to the effect of the new tariff on the metal trade of the United States: "Our trade lies more with Canada. It is too early to form a just estimate of the effect of the new bill, but this we have already seen—the lower values brought about by a reduction of duties in the United States are telling upon the trade of Great Britain with the Dominion of Canada."

Mr. Claude Meeker, United States Consul at Bradford, the worsted centre of England, which in the last thirty years has exported to the United States, at manufacturers' prices, $400,000,000 worth of goods and materials, under several tariffs, says: "Bradford manufacturers and exporters regard the new tariff now as in its experimental stages, especially with reference to manufactures of wool. They say that the Americans are experimenting with the new wool, the markets of the world being open to them for the first time, and the result is yet to be seen. They say, also, that by reason of free wool the American manufacturer is protected better than he ever has been, and that he now competes on more even terms with the Bradford maker of woolen goods than ever before. On several grades of worsted coatings the American has already cut down to the Bradford price for the same goods, and in some instances under it. The manufacturers and merchants here assert that they expect to do a good business with the United States, not so much in competition with American manufacturers as in supplying specialties and in taking the surplus orders the American manufacturers cannot fill.

"Dozens of American manufacturers and wool men have been in Bradford pursuing investigations during the last few weeks. They have seemingly been on terms of great familiarity and friendliness with their alleged Bradford competitors.

"As to my own opinion of the effect of the new tariff: To date it has had little visible effect upon the exports, save in raw wool and slightly advanced materials. Some good speculative orders have been placed with the manufacturers here to be delivered in the Summer trade of 1895."

Mr. Alfred H. Locke, Deputy United States Consul at Glasgow, said: "Trade at present has not reached the same condition as from the beginning of 1890 to the beginning of 1893, but it is improved from what it was during the time the new Tariff bill was pending."

MORE SHOCKS IN CALABRIA.

Reggio's Buildings Are Repairing Under Official Direction.

ROME, Nov. 21.—Several more shocks of earthquake of an undulatory character were felt at Reggio di Calabria this morning. The shocks were violent but brief, and each succeeding shock was of less duration than the one preceding it. The panic continues at Messina, but no further shocks are reported.

Signor Galli, Under Secretary of the Interior, arrived at Reggio this morning to direct the repairs necessary to the public buildings which were damaged by the shocks there.

News from the districts shaken by the recent earthquakes comes in slowly, but every dispatch shows that the devastation was far greater than the early reports indicated. Thirty-eight communes suffered severely. San Procopio, Oppido Mamertino, Scilla, and Palmi, all in Reggio di Calabria, and with a total population of some 28,000, are little more than heaps of ruins.

Many destitute families from the ruined towns are pillaging the damaged shops and houses. Troops have been posted throughout the unfortunate districts to protect property. The total damage is estimated now as nearly 7,000,000 lire.

The collection of taxes has been suspended in most districts of Reggio di Calabria. The volcano on Stamboli Island is in full eruption, and Etna and Vesuvius are active. In Linguaglossa, near Etna, a schoolhouse was shaken to the ground. The sixty occupants were rescued alive, although many of them were injured severely.

The cathedral in Messina has been closed to prevent danger to worshippers.

CLOSING BARING LIQUIDATION.

Proposition to Form a Trust Company and Issue Debentures.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Daily News will say to-morrow: "Arrangements have been completed to close the Baring liquidation and release the guarantors. It is proposed to form a trust company to take the assets, and with a view to paying the debt to the bank, debentures will be issued, repayable as realizations are effected. The reversion to the surplus will be retained by the Barings."

NOT A TRAITOR, BUT A THIEF.

Lieut. Dreyfus Communicated the Contents of Documents of War.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Government has decided that Lieut. Dreyfus, who was arrested on the charge of having sold military secrets to Italy, is innocent of treason. He is found guilty, however, of communicating the contents of important military documents to deputies. He will not be tried by a court-martial, but will be arraigned for theft in a criminal court.

No Reception Room
complete without one of FLINT'S dainty Tea Tables, in all woods and shapes. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

MEXICAN MARTIAL ACTIVITY.

Force of Mechanics on the Zaragosa Doubled and Ezeta on Deck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The Mexican cruiser Zaragosa has left the dry dock at the Union Iron Works, and is now alongside the dock, with a big force of mechanics overhauling her machinery. The Mexican-Guatemalan difficulty has caused the force of mechanics to be doubled within the last few days.

Gen. Antonio Ezeta arrived here from Mexico last night. He expects to meet his two daughters, who should arrive here on Saturday if they have been allowed to leave La Libertad. He denies the statement that he is here as an agent of Mexico to purchase arms and ammunition in case of war.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

M. de Giers Has Not Resigned and the Capital Is Uncraped.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from St. Petersburg says that, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, M. de Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, has not yet retired from office; consequently, the statements that Prince Lobaroff-Rostowski, Russian Ambassador to Austria, has been appointed to succeed him are premature.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—All of the mourning emblems which were displayed in the streets and upon public and private buildings prior to the funeral of the late Czar have been removed.

FAVORING ANOTHER DREIBUND.

England, Russia, and France Might Be Allied if England Wished.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—The Novosti and The St. Petersburg Gazette say that if England will come to terms in the Egyptian and Eastern questions, a new triple alliance, consisting of England, Russia, and France, would be perfectly practicable.

Gen. Boisdeffre, after thanking the Mayor of St. Petersburg for the reception of the French delegates to the funeral, gave 1,000 rubles for the poor. The Mayor, in replying, said that this was fresh evidence of the sympathy of a nation who is Russia's friend, and it will find an echo in Russia.

ARGENTINE'S STANDARD TIME.

Railways and Public Institutions Governed by Cordoba Rule.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Minister Buchanan, at Buenos Ayres, under date of Oct. 10, informed the State Department that by a decree of the National Government the standard time system now in use in the United States was put in operation in the Argentine Republic Nov. 1.

Under this plan all railways and public institutions will be governed by Cordoba time, which will be given daily by the National Observatory at that point.

BRITISH STEAMERS IN PERIL.

Borderer in Collision and Darlington Ashore on Devil's Bank.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The British steamer Borderer, Capt. Trinick, London for Boston, passed Prawle Point Nov. 21. She signaled that she had been in collision off Beachy Head with an unknown bark, but sustained only trifling injuries.

The British steamer Darlington, Capt. Moon, from Galveston Oct. 28, via Newport News Nov. 5, for Manchester, is ashore on Devil's Bank, off Eastham. She will probably float at high tide.

BALES OF AMERICAN COTTON.

First of the Season Entered the Manchester Ship Canal.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Two steamers, carrying 14,000 bales of American cotton, the first of the season, entered the Manchester Ship Canal, en route for Manchester, this morning.

RAJAH OF LOMBOK SURRENDERS.

His Son and Grandson Are Also in the Hands of the Dutch.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21.—The Government has received a dispatch stating that the Rajah of Lombok, his son, and his grandson have surrendered to the Dutch authorities and have been conveyed to Ampenan. The Dutch have retaken all the guns they lost in the engagement with the Balinese on Aug. 25.

Bismarck's Idea of Piety.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Prince Bismarck will return to Friedrichsruh late in this month or early in December. Delegates from the universities will meet on Dec. 15 to settle the details of their part in the birthday celebration next April 1.

The Bismarck Annual, recently published, contains a correspondence held in March, 1883, and hitherto unpublished. Baron Senfft-Pilsach had lectured Bismarck on piety, and he got this reply:

"I do my daily work in honest penitence, apart from your Excellency's admonition, while in the love and fear of God I serve my King. The Pharisaical abuse of God's Word, of which my Pomeranian and Roman opponents are guilty, will not shake my confidence in the virtue of Christ. I beg your Excellency to beware that you yourself do not fall under the judgments of God on account of the very arrogance of your warning to me."

Praise for Ambassador Bayard.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—In commenting on Ambassador Bayard's speech to the Mayor and officials of Southampton yesterday, The Daily News will say to-morrow:

"In replying to the Mayor of Southampton, Mr. Bayard improved on his generous utterance in Wilmington, boldly laying claim to a knowledge of our hearts. The claim will certainly be admitted. It is not human nature to dispute the kind and flattering words that the Ambassador used. He is a high-minded and generous envoy, and a better guarantee of the fellowship of nations than a dozen treaties. We have been singularly fortunate in this respect with the United States Envoys. It is impossible to give higher praise to Mr. Bayard than to say that he is a worthy successor of Lincoln, Phelps, and Lowell."

Wedding Gowns of Princess Alix.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Daily Chronicle's St. Petersburg correspondent says: "There is some talk of a State procession at the wedding. At 2 in the afternoon of the wedding day it is believed that the pair will receive the diplomatists, who will present then their new credentials. The Princess Alix's wedding dress is silver brocade, looped with ribbon and marabout feathers, with a train of the same material, cut in Empress fashion. The imperial mantle is purple, and is lined with ermine. The veil is Brussels lace, with orange blossoms, and ornaments of pearls and diamonds."

Italian Parliament Convoked.

ROME, Nov. 21.—Parliament has been convoked for Dec. 3 by royal decree.

Improved Service to Baltimore and Washington.

Under the Royal Blue Line schedule taking effect Nov. 18, the Express formerly leaving New-York from foot of Liberty Street at 3 P. M., arriving Baltimore at 8 P. M., and Washington at 8:35 P. M., will leave at 3:30 P. M. and arrive Baltimore at 7:56 and Washington at 8:50 P. M., shortening the run 35 minutes.—Adv.

GARROTED A CRAFTY ANARCHIST

BARCELONA HAS EXECUTED SALVADOR FRANCH'S SENTENCE.

He Died Impenitent in Spite of His Former Protestations of Piety—Mob Jeered at His Body.

BARCELONA, Nov. 21.—Salvador Franch, the chief conspirator in the bomb-throwing plot which resulted in the death of thirty persons and the wounding of eighty others in the Lyceum Theatre in this city a little more than a year ago, was executed here at 8:06 o'clock this morning.

All day yesterday and all through the night the condemned man spent his time in preaching the doctrines of Anarchy. He rejected energetically the efforts of the priests, who sought to persuade him to turn his mind to his approaching death, and expressed scorn and contempt for those persons who believed that his recent pretended conversion was genuine.

The prisoner throughout the last day and night of his life showed no fear. His meals were eaten with a good appetite and apparently were heartily relished. At 8 o'clock last evening his wife and daughter were admitted to his presence and spent considerable time in an endeavor to induce him to confess his crimes and accept the consolations of religion, saying: "If you don't you will ruin us."

Franch angrily, and with the greatest excitement, refused to pay any heed to their appeals.

It was several times found necessary for the military to charge upon and disperse the crowds which had collected about the prison in the hope of seeing the execution.

Franch cried "Long live Anarchy!" as he was being led to the place of his execution, and scoffed at religion to the last. A few minutes before he was put to death he began singing, and he continued his song until he was not able to utter a sound.

His body was exposed in its place, in the death chair, until sundown. Great crowds of people gazed upon the distorted features of the dead man, and gloated over his execution, making all sorts of remarks of a character showing their detestation of the man.

TUAREGS HAVE FOUR CAPTIVES.

One of Them, Col. Flutters, Was Reported Dead Many Years Ago.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Several of this morning's papers publish an interview with a Soudan explorer, in which he declares that the Tuareg tribe holds four European prisoners, one of them being Col. Flutters, who was reported to have been murdered in February, 1881, while surveying the route for the projected Central Soudan Railway from Algeria.

Kossuth Enthusiasts Denounced.

BUDA-PESTH, Nov. 21.—The Chamber discussed to-day the reception of Francis Kossuth in Debreczin, where a band played in his honor a seditious hymn. Speakers of all parties denounce the Kossuth enthusiasts in Debreczin for the offense. The members of the Extreme Left gave unreserved assurances of their loyalty to the King. The Government declared that the proceedings in Debreczin would be investigated in every detail and the offenders punished rigorously.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Daily New's correspondent in Vienna says that the Parliamentary sitting in Buda-Pesth to-day was tumultuous. "The Opposition constantly interrupted Deputy Busbach, who made the interpellation as to the affair in Debreczin," he says. "The cries of dissent culminated in a deafening uproar, one Deputy shouting, 'It is not allowed to toast the King of Italy, but we are ordered to weep over the Czar's death.' The sitting was then suspended temporarily."

The Standard's Vienna correspondent does not refer to any uproar in the Hungarian Chamber to-day. He says:

"Baron Hieronymi, Minister of the Interior, intimated that no measures could be taken against Kossuth as a foreigner, inasmuch as he had applied for repatriation. Baron Szilagyi, Minister of Justice, thought the incident in Debreczin ought not to be overrated, since the demonstration certainly was opposed to the views of the residents of the town. Both declared that the Government must await the result of the inquiry. The House applauded both."

Gold Discoveries in Taltal.

The correspondent of The Panama Star and Herald at Valparaiso, Chile, states:

"Rich new gold discoveries are reported to have been made in a range about six leagues to the south of Las Canches, Taltal. The ground is virgin, the field very extensive, and the lodes are wide and numerous, and carry the yellow metal in considerable quantities.

"In Punitaque a nugget weighing 660 grams has been found. In this region gold is also plentiful, the only drawback being a scarcity of water. The excitement in consequence of the discoveries is very great.

Gen. Mercier's Great Authority.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says that the Army Committee of the French Chamber told Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, that no Parisian soldiers should be sent to Madagascar. Gen. Mercier replied: "If any attempt be made to interfere with my authority in this respect, I shall resign."

Unexpected Call of the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The Emperor arrived at the Castle of Rumpenheim from Potsdam this morning, for the purpose of paying a visit to his mother, Empress Frederick, on the occasion of her fifty-fourth birthday. His visit was entirely unexpected.

Arrested for Blackmailing.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—M. Declerq, of the staff of the Dix-Neuvième Siècle, has been arrested on a charge of blackmail. It is reported that the editor of another conspicuous Paris journal, who is implicated, has fled to Belgium.

Hereditary Grand Duke Dead.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Charles Auguste, hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, died at Cap St. Martin last evening, aged fifty years. He died of inflammation of the lungs, from which he had been suffering for several days.

Have No Russian Contracts.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Charles H. Cramp, President of the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, to-night denied the report that his firm had received contracts to build three ships for the Russian Navy. He said the report was absolutely without foundation.

A.—A.—Who says marriage is a failure when all, or nearly all, the comforts of a home can be attained with a great reduction in coal bills by using ROEBUCK'S celebrated WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows? Excludes all cold wind, snow, or dust. For sale or applied by S. ROEBUCK, No. 172 Fulton St., New-York, and Hamilton Av., near 14th St., Brooklyn. Call, write, or wire. Tel. connections both cities.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth
are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

"Narketta," The collar. E. & W. "Odena," The cuff.

John Burns Coming to America.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—John Benn, Radical member of Parliament, and John Burns, Labor member of Parliament, will sail for America on Nov. 24. Mr. Burns is expected to make several addresses on labor questions in the United States.

MARRIED.

BUCKNALL—LEGG.—On Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, by the Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, D. D., Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Legg, to Henry W. J. Bucknall.

NATHESS—YALE.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, Henry C. Yale, 32 West 39th St., by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter and the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Fannie Burchard Yale to the Rev. George Nathess, rector of the Church of the Mediator, King's Bridge.

WHITE—BOGERT.—At Sparkill, Tuesday, Nov. 20, by the Rev. J. E. Hall, Catherine E. Melville, daughter of Stephen Van Rensselaer Bogert, M. D., of New-Brighton, and Kenneth G. White of this city.

DIED.

BRAMHALL.—Ann Rebecca, wife of Cornelius Bramhall, and mother of Mrs. George G. Brooks, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at 166 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., Thursday, 22d. Interment at Mount Auburn. Kindly omit flowers.

BONNEY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 21, Mamie W., beloved daughter of Geo. B. and Caroline H. Bonney.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 120 West 122d St., New-York, on Friday, Nov. 23, at 5 P. M. Interment private. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

ELTING.—At his residence, 140 State St., Brooklyn, on Nov. 19, Robert M. Elting.

Funeral services will be held in the lecture room of the Church of the Pilgrims, Thursday afternoon, 22d inst., at 2:30.

FRASER.—In his 35th year, Hugh Grant Fraser, son of the late H. G. Fraser.

Funeral services from his late residence, 338 Belleville Av., Newark, N. J., Nov. 22, at 5 P. M. Interment private.

HORN.—At Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 19, Lydia S., widow of William Thurston Horn, and daughter of the late John L. Lawrence.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Thursday, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOPSON.—Entered into rest, Nov. 21, at Annandale, N. Y., Mary Williamson, wife of the Rev. George B. Hopson, D. D., and daughter of the late Francis Upton Johnston, M. D., of New-York.

Fueral at Annandale Saturday, Nov. 24, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet 11:30 train from New-York.

LINDSLEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1894, Matilda Earle, wife of Rev. Chas. E. Lindsley, D. D., in the 70th year of her age.

Services at the family residence, New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

McNEILL.—At Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 20, Elmore Bostwick McNeill, aged 34 years.

SCHWAB.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, Christopher Schwab.

Funeral services on Thursday evening, 22d inst., at

PRINCETON, 16; ORANGE, 4

The Tigers' Last Appearance Before Their Game with Yale.

FAST SCORING IN THE FIRST HALF

Orange Made a Touch-down by a Fluke—Grounds Covered with Water—Princeton's Improved Play.

Princeton.	Position.	Orange.
Johnson	Left end	Collamore
Church	Left tackle	Sutphen
Wheeler	Left guard	Oliver
Riggs	Centre	Mohor
Rhodes	Right guard	Buell
Taylor	Right tackle	Marshall
Trenchard	Right end	Coyne
Ward	Quarter back	Kimball
Barnett	Left half back	Maynard
Bannard	Right half back	Cuming
Cochran	Full back	Gordon

The Princetons made their final appearance in public before their game with Yale by playing against the eleven of the Orange Athletic Club on Orange Oval yesterday afternoon. They won by a score of 16 to 4. Orange made a touch-down, which must be credited to the wet ball and ground rather than to good playing.

The gridiron was in a very bad condition. It was marshy all over, and in some places the water was inches deep. Of course, it was impossible to play good football on such a ground.

The Princeton team showed considerable improvement in its play. The first half was snappy, and showed that "Phil" King and other coachers had been doing good work. Several new men made their appearance, notably Johnson at left end, Church at left tackle, Taylor at right tackle, and Bannard at right half back. These men have not been included in the best college eleven, but, owing to the injuries to Morse and Lea, two of them will get positions in the Yale game.

Ward at quarter back did very well. He gave the signals promptly and snapped the ball back with a vim that did much to stimulate the players. Barnett and Bannard were particularly strong back of the line and had little difficulty in breaking through the Orange line.

The interference was good, particularly that of Trenchard. Church, however, seemed to be over-anxious, and Princeton lost the ball on several occasions through his holding in the line. It seemed more like a practice game for Princeton. "Phil" King was on the side line and coached all the time.

The teams lined up at 3:40 o'clock. Orange won the toss and took the ball; Princeton chose to defend the Western goal. Marshall kicked off, and Cochran, after a fumble, fell on the ball on the twenty-yard line. Barnett and Bannard, with occasional assistance from Wheeler and Taylor, gave a rare exhibition of rushing. At every attempt they went through the Orange line, sometimes at centre and sometimes between the guards and tackles, and in a few minutes had the ball on the Orange fifteen-yard line. Then Orange got the ball for Church's holding.

Twice Orange tried Princeton's centre and failed; then Gordon kicked to the centre of the field, where Ward, who caught the ball, was downed by Collamore. Barnett went through centre for ten yards, and in the next play gained two more. Cochran gained four, Wheeler two, Barnett three, and then a fumble by Bannard gave Orange the ball. Gordon kicked to Princeton's forty-yard line, where Ward fell on the ball. Cochran kicked back, and Gordon, who caught the ball, was beautifully downed by Trenchard on the Orange twenty-five-yard line.

Cuming made a bad fumble, and Princeton got the ball. Barnett gained five yards through centre. Bannard went between Sutphen and Collamore for five yards. Wheeler made a short gain at centre. Barnett added five more through centre, and then Barnett made a touch-down, after nine minutes of sharp play. Trenchard kicked the goal.

Marshall kicked off, and Ward caught the ball and carried it back twenty yards. Bannard gained fifteen yards around right end. Barnett gained five yards through centre, Wheeler got through for nine yards more, and then Bannett got between Sutphen and Oliver, made a fine run of forty yards, and made a touch-down. This was after three minutes' play. Trenchard kicked the goal.

Marshall kicked off for Orange, and Cochran, getting the ball, ran back twenty yards, being downed on Princeton's fifty-yard line. Cochran punted, but the ball was blocked, and Orange secured it. Cuming tried to go round left end. Johnson missed him, and Cuming went right across the field without making a gain. Princeton got the ball on downs. Cochran, Barnett, and Bannard made several short gains, and Orange got the ball for holding, but Princeton secured it at once on a fumble by Marshall. Cochran punted. Gordon fumbled, and Johnson, catching the ball, gained five yards more. Johnson had his knee hurt in this play, and Smith took his place.

Bannard gained twenty yards past Coyne, and then Bannard, Barnett, and Wheeler rushed the ball to the Orange five-yard line, where Church was again caught holding, and Orange got the ball. Gordon punted to the thirty-five-yard line, where Bannard fell on the ball. Trenchard made a good run round Coyne's end for twenty-yards. Orange again got the ball through Church's holding. Gordon tried to punt, but sent the ball into Cochran's hands, who darted forward and made a touch-down. Trenchard tried to kick the goal, but failed by three inches.

Cochran retired after this play. Bannard took his place at full back, and McCormick went to half back. Play was called after two minutes' more play with the score 16 to 0 in favor of Princeton.

In the second half, Crowdis took Riggs's place. Trenchard kicked off. Sutphen caught the ball and ran ten yards. Gordon punted and Bannard carried it back ten yards. Orange got the ball on downs. Maynard gained ten yards round left end. Maynard punted and Ward tried to catch the ball, but the ground was so slippery that he fell just as he touched it. He tried to get it again, but the wet ball slipped out of his fingers and Marshall fell on it. This was on Princeton's fourteen-yard line. The Orange men worked the double pass, Gordon taking the ball and passing it to Kimball. Kimball got past Smith and made a touch-down right in Princeton's left-hand corner. Marshall failed to kick a goal.

This was all the scoring done. Ward had his head cut a little later, and Poe took his place. Then Rhodes retired and Sumner took his place, and, just before the end of the game, Fielder went on in place of Cuming. A thick fog settled on the ground and it became too dark to play the game out.

The summary: Score—Princeton, 16; Orange, 4. Touch-downs—Barnett, (2,) Cochran, Kimball. Goals from touch-downs—Trenchard, 2. Injured—Johnson, knee; Ward, head. Substitutes—Smith for Johnson, McCormick for Bannard, Bannard for Cochran, Crowdis for Riggs, Poe for Ward, Summers for Rhodes, Fielder for Cuming. Referee—J. S. De Hart, Stevens. Umpire—H. T. Alexander, Wesleyan. Linesmen—F. M. Knowles and E. C. Herring.

Morse Stops Training.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Franklin B. Morse, '95, Princeton's greatest half back, has gone out of training and quit the game. This move was not taken by Morse until it was forced upon him. He has been ill for some time and was really unable to go in the game with Pennsylvania, although he played in that game as long as he could stand on his feet. Since then he has been on the field only a few times, and had to leave the game each time. The whole student body deeply regrets Morse's inability to continue playing. Capt. Trenchard cannot hope to replace him. This leaves Barnett and Rosengarten as Princeton's best halves, with Armstrong trying hard to gain a place.

CUTLER, 18; BERKELEY, 6.

Lively Football for the Interscholastic Championship.

Berkeley.	Position.	Cutler.
Scott	Right end	Pell
Bean	Right tackle	Hayden
Irwin, Martin, Hayden	Right guard	Wickes
Bayne	Centre	Beals
Allen	Left guard	Nicoll
E. Irwin, Martin	Left tackle	Van Wagenen
Hasbrouck	Left end	Harbeck
Potts	Quarter back	Curtis, (Capt.)
Galloway	Right half back	Elmer
Elliott, Pier, Irwin, Martin	Left half back	Harris
	Full back	Sands

A crowd of at least 1,000 enthusiastic schoolboys and their professors assembled at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon to see what promised to be a most exciting football game. The contesting teams were the elevens which represent two of the largest private schools in New-York City, Berkeley and Cutler. They had previously played a game for the purpose of deciding upon the winners of the second section of the Interscholastic League, but its result had been a tie, each team having scored 10 points.

The teams lined up at 3:30 and the game began amid the mingled cheers of the followers of each school. The players were almost invisible to those on the grand stand, but they were distinguishable to the crowd which encircled the field. By a fine display of team work Cutler gained a big advantage in the first half. Elmer and Sands were each sent over the goal line which Berkeley was trying vainly to defend. Wickes kicked both goals, making the score 12 to 0 at the close of the first thirty minutes' play. Sands's touch-down was rather on the order of a "fluke." Martin of Berkeley was about to receive the ball from a punt when Sands picked it up and ran the length of the field without molestation, the Berkeley players supposing that the ball was theirs.

At the beginning of the second half it looked as though Berkeley would win. On the first play after the kick-off, Galloway, aided by C. Irwin-Martin's superb interference, carried the ball to Cutler's five-yard line, and on the next pass Elliott shot across the line for Berkeley's first and only touch-down, from which he kicked his own goal. The playing throughout the remainder of the game was fierce. The Cutler boys, thoroughly aroused by their opponents' brace, played with vim and energy to keep the Berkeley eleven from scoring again. This they not only did, but they also scored six more points by forcing a safety and a touch-down by Sands. Wickes missed this goal, so that the final score was 18 to 6 in favor of Cutler. Mr. Kingsley of Columbia College officiated as umpire, Mr. Crowell of the same institution as referee, and Mr. Sympson of Barnard as linesman.

On the 28th of this month Cutler will meet De La Salle, the winner of the first section of the league, to decide the football championship of the New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association.

Peekskill, 32; Holbrook, 0.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The Peekskill Military Academy defeated Holbrook's School of Sing Sing at football to-day at Sing Sing by the score of 32 to 0.

Union, 16; Syracuse, 10.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The Syracuse University football team and the Union College eleven played here to-day. Both teams put up a strong game, especially at tackle. Union College carried off the honors by the score of 16 to 10.

GREENWAY WILL NOT PLAY.

Physicians Say He Cannot Enter the Game with Harvard.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—John C. Greenway, for two years end rush on the Yale eleven, has finally decided to yield to a physician's orders and will not play in the big games this year. In the game with West Point he received a strain which has caused his retirement till the present time, and now his physician has peremptorily forbidden Greenway appearing on the gridiron again this year, and the chances are that he will be unable to wear a Yale baseball uniform next Spring. Greenway is the 'Varsity catcher, and his presence behind the bat to support Carter is indispensable.

Greenway's place on the football team will be filled by Louis Hinkey, a brother of Capt. Frank Hinkey.

The leading candidates for the Yale 'Varsity team were this morning given suits. This act is significant of the final membership of the eleven, and, as usual, one or two candidates whose chances seemed excellent for securing places on the team received uniforms. The lucky candidates were: F. A. Hinkey, Captain; F. T. Murphy, A. M. Beard, J. A. McCrea, W. O. Hickok, P. Stillman, G. T. Adee, Richard Armstrong, S. B. Thorne, F. S. Butterworth, Alexander Brown, Jr., Clarence Chadwick, Clarence M. Fincke, A. N. Jerrems, Louis Hinkey, James O. Rodgers, John I. Greenway, and Clarence Dewitt. The fact that Bass and Mills did not receive suits disposes of their chances for positions on the 'Varsity team.

HARVARD'S FINAL PRACTICE.

Will Be Ready to Give Yale a Hard Football Contest Saturday.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 21.—The Harvard eleven has only one more day of practice, but that will be as valuable a one as though the success of the Yale game depended alone upon it. The practice has been long, though not heavy, every day this week; due precautions have been taken against injury to the men. Recognizing that the chief deficiency lies in punting and kicking, the backs have been practicing at that every morning and afternoon.

The improvement in "Charlie" Brewer's work has been so marked that there is no doubt that he will paly a great game on Saturday. He has entirely overcome his only weak point, inability to be depended upon at punting. He is able now to judge accurately about distance and direction, and can send the ball wherever he wishes it to go. Fifty-yard punts are not uncommon.

Wrightington also is hard at work on the same line, and is doing his best to avoid fumbling by continuous practice. Cabot, the freshman who was taken on the 'Varsity squad last week, is practicing for half or full back, instead of left end, as was at first reported. He stands a good chance, after Hayes, to go into the Yale game if any of the backs should be injured. If he had been put with the 'Varsity team a month earlier it would have been both to his advantage and to the advantage of the team.

Some practice has been done in the open field this week, but when the time to practice signals comes, the team retires behind the high fence on the Soldiers' Field, where much other work of which the public knows nothing goes on. Everybody in Cambridge is hoping for success, and their hopes are built upon the fact that the Harvard team has at its disposal a reserve strength which has never yet been shown.

The team still goes out to Auburndale every evening with the coachers, and the practice there is in the nature of talks and suggestions.

There has been no announcement of a holiday on Saturday, and there probably will be none. But a holiday will practically be given, however, for the majority of the professors will announce that they will not lecture the day of the game.

Football Games and Gossip.

—For the benefit of New-Yorkers who desire to attend the football game between Harvard and Yale to be played at Springfield on Saturday next the committee has placed a choice lot of seats on sale at A. G. Spalding & Brothers', 126, 128, and 130 Nassau Street. These tickets will be on sale to-day only.

—Dartmouth College threatens to withdraw from the triangular league with Amherst and Williams if the protests made against Caverly are sustained. The protests will be acted upon at a meeting of the Football Association in Boston the first week in December.

—No student at Bucknell University is allowed to play football either at home or abroad, or to engage in any athletic contest, unless he has, during the week in which the game is to be played, made satisfactory showing in his studies.

—Lafayette has now won exactly half of the football games played with her rival, Lehigh, since the annual games were started, nearly ten years ago.

—The New-Jersey Athletic Club football team will play the Newark Academy on Saturday, Nov. 24, at the club grounds, Bayonne City, N. J., at 3:30.

Yale vs. Harvard.

At Springfield, Nov. 24. Reserved seats on sale to-day only at A. G. Spalding & Brothers', 126 Nassau Street.—Adv.

TROTTERS AT FAIR PRICES

Big Consignment of Highly-Bred Stock Sold at Madison Square Garden.

BRISK BIDDING FOR THE HORSES

George H. Ketcham's Offerings Were Eagerly Sought For—Miss Lida Brings the Top Price of $3,200.

Under the management of Tattersalls of New-York, a four-days' sale of a consignment of highly-bred trotting horses was begun at Madison Square Garden yesterday morning. Sixty-two breeders have sent horses to this sale, and every family and sire of fashion on the trotting turf at the present time is represented in the horses sold yesterday or to be sold later on.

In spite of the stormy weather, there was a large number of bidders, breeders, and mere spectators present at the three sessions, morning, afternoon, and evening, and the results were very satisfactory. Seventy-six animals were sold for a total of $26,390, an average of a little better than $347, which shows a good, healthy tone to the market for the light-harness horse.

Buyers as well as sellers represented all sections of the country, and when a particularly attractive lot was being sold the bidding was sharp and lively. This was specially the case when the consignment made by George H. Ketcham of Toledo, Ohio, was offered.

The horses were all campaigners with good records, and one of these—Miss Lida, a very handsome and speedy daughter of King Clay, a son of Harry Clay—brought the top price of the sale—$3,200. Miss Lida has a race record of 2:10¾, made in a third heat, and her owner has driven her in 2:08 in a trial. She was knocked down, after sharp competition, to Carll S. Burr, Jr., of Commack, L. I., who acted for Henry O. Havemeyer, one of the well-known family of that name, who is a fancier and breeder of trotters. It is understood that she will be retired from the track and used for a road horse hereafter.

Schmulbach & Park of Wheeling, West Va., secured good prices for their developed stock, the best of their lot—the filly Celaya, with a race record of 2:17½ as a three-year-old—selling for $1,900, to D. A. Snell, a baker of New-Bedford, Mass., who a number of years ago owned the sensational trotter Lady Snell.

The market for the yearlings was weak, and buyers fought so shy of them that one sold for $15, and the range was from $40 up to $120 for the youngsters, who were scarcely more than bridle-wise, and, of course, entirely untried, so that buying them was necessarily very much of a gamble. These sales brought the average down very considerably, as there were about twenty-five in the lot.

Details of the sale, giving the names, breeding, and records of the horses sold for $150 or upward, and the names of the purchasers, are given herewith:

PROPERTY OF KETCHAM FARM, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Miss Lida, 2:10¾, b. m., 5 years, by King Clay-Mollie C., by Contractor; Henry O. Havemeyer $3,200

Nyanza, 2:12¾, b. m., 5 years, by Robert McGregor-Telos, by Almont; E. A. McFarland, Philadelphia 3,000

Pleron, 2:15, pacer, ch. g., 4 years, by Illiad-mare by Onward; W. Putnam, Cleveland, Ohio 1,100

Navidad, 2:12½, b. g., 8 years, by Whips-Lady Thorne, Jr., by Williams's Mambrino; C. Bigelow, New-Haven, Conn.... 400

Miss Rachel, 2:20, bik. m., 4 years, by Bourbon Wilkes-Lark, by Abdallah Mambrino; J. G. Hickok, Bowling Green, Ky. 1,100

Jerry and Daughter, blk. g. and blk m., 10 and 9 years, said to be by Major Viley; E. Alcott, New-York City 800

St. Hector, 2:31¾, b. g., 8 years, by Monaco; I. E. Skelton, New-York City.. 550

PROPERTY OF SIMMOCOLON STOCK FARM.

Simmoleaf, b. c., 2 years, by Simmocolon-Fern Leaf, by Flaxtail; A. Campbell, Brooklyn $800

Simmolanti, b. c., 2 years, by Simmocolon-Lynde, by Lynwood; T. E. Wilson, Cleveland, Ohio 375

Ermlinda, b. f., 2 years, by Simmocolon-Fontanita, by Antevolo; J. J. Collins, New-London, Conn 400

Lendetta, b. f., 2 years, by Sidney-Luella, by Nutwood; E. F. Coe, New-York City 550

Sidmondi, b. f., 2 years, by Sidney-Miss V., by Valensin; H. H. Longstreet, Matawan, N. J. 375

Ruth Hay, ch. f., 2 years, by Antevolo-Lady Dustin, by Louis Napoleon; J. H. Shields, Wallingford, Conn 250

PROPERTY OF DR. GEORGE C. PITZER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Miss Willard, b. f., 2 years, by Arsaces-Ruth Medium, by Happy Medium; F. Miner, New-York City 300

Uncle Josh, 2:20½, rn. h., 4 years, by Arsaces-Nydia Sprague, by Governor Sprague; E. A. McFarland, Philadelphia 2,250

Nydia Sprague, rn. m., 10 years, by Governor Sprague-Molly, by Morgan Rattler, (in foal to Arsaces,) J. H. Shults 200

Arsaces, 2:36½, b. h., 11 years, by Alcyone-Emma C., by Mambrino Wagner; Charles Nolan, Philadelphia 300

PROPERTY OF SANGAMO STOCK FARM, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Ludlow, br. g., 3 years, by Elector-Manola S., by Monon; J. Firth, Chicago 275

Comfort C., gr. f., 2 years, by Conductor-Coquette, by Electioneer; J. Scattergood, Philadelphia 160

Gray filly, yearling, by Conductor-Martha Taylor, by Empire Wilkes; H. T. Smith, New-York City 175

Brown filly, yearling, by Conductor-Dictona, by Dictator; J. H. Shults, Brooklyn.. 150

Manola R., br. f., yearling, by Conductor-Manola S., by Monon; J. J. Chew, Houston, Texas 310

Bay colt, yearling, by Cozique, Jr.-Sophia Mc., by Robert McGregor; A. L. Thomas, New-York City 150

A miscellaneous lot of 9 head sold for.... 1,080

PROPERTY OF RUNDLE & WHITE, DANBURY, CONN.

Revelle, 2:27¾, br. g., 6 years, by Quartermaster-Roll Call, by High Private; H. Lehman, New-York City $230

Melophene, 2:28, b. m., 4 years, by Quartermaster-Mattie C., by Trouble; S. A. Rice, Baltimore 415

Four brood mares sold for 295

PROPERTY OF SCHMULBACH & PARK, WHEELING, WEST VA.

Elect Nut, b. h., 4 years, by Electioneer-Amrah, by Nutwood; K. G. Whistler, West Virginia $325

Electrum, b. h., 5 years, by Electioneer-Clair, by Arthurton; J. B. Jones, New-York City 160

Chief Envoy, b. h., 4 years, by Electioneer-Miss Beecher, by Piedmont; A. M. Hamilton, West Virginia 190

Golden Slope, br. h., 5 years, by Electioneer-Addie, by Hambletonian Chief; A. M. Hamilton, West Virginia 170

Barnitz, b. h., 5 years, by Electioneer-May, by Wild Idle; H. P. Reynolds, Franklinville, N. J. 110

Curtis Brown, b. h., 5 years, by Electioneer-Edith Carr, by Clark Chief; A. C. Morgan, Waterville, N. Y. 165

Vincenzo, b. h., 9 years, by Electioneer-Victoria, by Don Victor; J. H. Dillon, New-Haven, Conn 260

Clorinda, ch. f., 2 years, by Parkville-Fuss W., by Onward; Ralph Clifford.. 180

Celaya, 2:17½, ch. m., 3 years, by Allandorf-Sister Wilkes, by George Wilkes; D. A. Snell, New-Bedford, Mass. 1,900

Lady McGregor, 2:24, ch. m., 6 years, by Robert McGregor-Chestnut Bell, by Red Wilkes; F. O'Brien, Newtown, Conn.... 635

Six yearlings and two-year-olds sold for.. 435

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.

Northern, b. h., 3 years, by Norval-Banjo, by Onward; W. E. Smith, New-York City. $150

Earnwell, br. c., 2 years, by Alcantara-Annabel, by George Wilkes; L. A. Rice, Baltimore 160

Bishop Dudley, 2:27, ch. s., 5 years, by Egotist-Belle Dudley, by Belmont; B. Meyer 260

Elec, b. c., 4 years, by Electioneer-Dora, by Don Victor; B. Cohen, Coney Island... 150

Noah K., br. h., 6 years, by Jeb Stuart-Mare, by Pacing Abdallah; H. Biershank, New-York City 190

Maggie B., 2:26, b. m., 7 years, by White Line, Jr.-Iantha, by Oceana Chief; M. McDonald, New-York City 300

The sale will continue at the Garden today, beginning in the morning at 10 o'clock.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; purse $250. Six and a half furlongs. Hermanita, 102 pounds, (Penn.,) 6 to 1, won; Moderocio, 98, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, second; Dribund, 107, (Sims,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:26½. Derelict and Etesian also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Five and a half furlongs. Will Elliott, 101 pounds, (E. Tribe,) 9 to 20, won; Panway, 98, (H. Brown,) 9 to 1, second; Longbrook, 110, (Doggett,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:12¾. Tormentor and Commodore Roughan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Six and a half furlongs. McKee, 107 pounds, (Griffin,) 1 to 12, won; Phoebus, 103, (Nacey,) 10 to 1, second; Red Top, 103, (Bergen,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:19.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Five and a half furlong. Black Hawk, 102 pounds, (Penn.) 6 to 5, won; Polydora, 100, (Griffin,) 3 to 1, second; Senator Vest, 105, (E. Tribe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:12¼. Clarus, Governor Fifer, and Kilkenny also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250. One mile. Sandowne, 104 pounds, (E. Tribe,) 8 to 5, won; Darkness, 109, (Griffin,) 7 to 5, second; Star Actress, 103, (R. Doggett,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Westchester and Vocality also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Six furlongs. Owlet, 96 pounds, (R. Doggett,) 1 to 5, won; Panway, 107, (H. Brown,) 8 to 1, second; Fidelio, 108, (Lambley,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:19½. Jack Rose also ran.

Tandem Parade Postponed.

The parade of the Tandem Club, which was to have started from the Plaza Hotel at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, was postponed because of the bad weather. President Charles Pfizer, Jr., Vice President Frank Beard, and Benton Mansfield were the only members whose carts were at the meet. These three drove out to the Suburban Club, each on his own account and not as representatives of the Tandem Club. No date for the parade was fixed yesterday, but it will be within a few days.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—A dispatch from Indianapolis says that Gov. Matthews of that State is determined to put a stop to racing at the Roby track, but just when he will do so he cannot at present say. The Sheriff of the county is on the grounds, and will shut the gates whenever the Governor so orders. As was the case with Gloucester and Guttenberg, the only reason of existence of the track was that the gamblers living in Chicago and other near-by towns might have a cheap place at which to meet and play outside races.

—The Directors of the Maryland Horse Show, which closed its successful meeting on Nov. 10, have passed a resolution expressing their regrets at the assault made upon John A. Logan, Jr., by Martin O'Brien, huntsman of the Elk Ridge Club. The men came to blows after a war of words regarding one of Logan's horses which had been in the ring. O'Brien will not be permitted to handle horses or other exhibits at the association's shows in future.

—A paper is being circulated among the horse owners at St. Asaph which calls for allegiance to the Virginia Jockey Club in case The Jockey Club refuses to permit Winter racing on the track.

BEAT ITS OWN RECORD.

Company F, Seventh Regiment, Wins the Abeel Trophy.

Company F's team surpassed their own unbeaten record of 648 points last evening by scoring 649 points in the Abeel Trophy match on the Seventh Regiment's range, and will now hold that trophy for another three months, subject to challenge.

Company H's team also shot well, scoring 644 points. The scores follow:

COMPANY F.

Rank—Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. A. Stevens	33	35	60
Corp. L. W. Stotesbury	30	33	63
Corp. C. H. Cadwell	30	34	64
Corp. C. Drake	31	33	64
Corp. F. W. Perkins	30	33	63
Private E. H. Fitch	33	35	68
Private J. D. Ford	31	35	66
Corp. H. B. Turner, Jr.	30	32	62
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	33	35	68
Private F. M. Pedersen	29	34	63
Total	311	338	649

COMPANY H.

Name.—Rank.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. G. L. Hoffman	30	35	65
Sergt. L. Joscelyn	30	35	65
Corp. R. M. Kallock	30	34	64
Private N. D. Lancaster	32	31	63
Private G. F. Pelham	31	32	63
Corp. E. W. Lancaster	33	32	65
Private A. R. Angell	29	33	62
Sergt. P. L. Klock	33	34	67
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	32	34	66
Sergt. J. Wotherspoon	30	34	64
Total	310	334	644

COMPANY I.

Sergt. J. Fox, Jr.	29	35	64
Private W. H. Clark	29	32	61
Private H. P. Cavarly	30	31	61
Private C. Cragin	28	32	60
Private C. A. Mather	30	35	65
Corp. O. H. Keep, Jr.	31	34	65
Corp. C. F. Muller	30	31	61
Lieut. H. C. Duval	28	32	60
Corp. L. C. Roberts, Jr.	33	35	68
Corp. T. B. Taylor	29	35	64
Total	297	332	629

COMPANY C.

Private J. W. Halstead	32	35	67
Private W. N. Bavier	31	35	66
Corp. E. C. Robinson	28	33	61
Private D. C. Meyer	31	29	60
Private W. H. Hanley	27	34	61
Private H. Hesse, Jr.	28	33	61
Lieut. A. McDougall	28	31	59
Private C. Austin, Jr.	32	29	61
Private F. C. McLewee	28	30	58
Corp. M. F. Smith	31	32	63
Total	296	321	617

COMPANY K.

Private R. O. Bacon	32	31	63
Private W. P. Wainwright, Jr.	28	31	59
Private E. Lincoln	30	32	62
Private A. C. Smith	30	27	57
Sergt. W. S. Scott	30	30	60
Corp. H. Von L. Meyer	29	26	55
Corp. G. M. Carnochan	29	33	62
Lieut. R. McLean	30	31	61
Corp. S. Frothingham	30	34	64
Sergt. C. P. Kirkland	27	26	53
Total	295	301	596

COMPANY C, JR.

Corp. T. D. Scoble	29	30	59
Corp. H. Coburn	31	28	59
Private A. C. Knowles	28	32	60
Private G. D. White	25	30	55
Private C. F. Robbins	28	33	61
Private A. B. Risley	28	34	62
Private J. H. Little	27	33	60
Private O. W. Uhl	25	30	55
Private S. S. Van Kirk	28	30	58
Private A. Balthasar	30	31	61
Total	279	311	590

COMPANY H, JR.

Lieut. J. B. Holland	24	34	58
Sergt. J. A. Davidson	30	26	56
Private W. Bloomfield	32	33	65
Private G. R. Martin	32	28	60
Private F. H. Rooke	14	24	38
Private J. H. Ford	29	26	55
Corp. A. M. Pressinger	31	34	65
Private M. K. Miller	29	33	62
Private M. A. Husson	24	27	51
Private S. W. Ford	29	29	58
Total	274	294	568

Below will be found the record of each team:

Company F	311	338	649
Company H	310	334	644
Company B	309	324	633
Company I	297	332	629
Company G	296	331	627
Company A	298	324	622
Company E	296	321	617
Company E	289	320	609
Company K	295	301	596
Company D	288	308	596
Company C, Jr.	279	311	590
Company F, Jr.	277	300	577
Company B, Jr.	274	297	571
Company H, Jr.	274	294	568
Company A, Jr.	266	299	565
Company E, Jr.	278	286	564
Company G, Jr.	261	295	556
Company D, Jr.	260	270	530
Company F, 3d	259	250	509

Hare and Hounds at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 21.—The University Harriers held their first prize run of the season this afternoon. Twenty men participated. J. Hanlon, '96, and Sterling, '97, were the hares, and came in first and second, respectively. The track athletic association offers prize gold medals for the first men coming in in these runs. The course covered courses to the south and west of the village toward the old Princeton battlefield, and the circuit was about six miles in length. It was covered in 45 minutes. The hares came in thirteen minutes ahead of the hounds, gaining eight minutes over their start of five of the hounds. Leland, '97, finished first, with Park, '95, second, for the hounds. Prize runs will be held regularly as long as the weather permits.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—William Barnie, one of the men suspended by the National Baseball League on account of his connection with the new association, has written a letter to Chairman Young stating that he will submit the allegations made against him to arbitration and final judgment by a committee composed of W. S. Kames, President of the American Association, and N. E. Young, President of the National League, and a third party to be chosen by the two arbitrators named.

—The Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has decided to move the headquarters of the association from Detroit to Chicago. The following officers were recently appointed: President—R. E. Fishburn, Chicago Athletic Association; Vice President—J. B. Nichols, Milwaukee; Treasurer—Julian Laughlin; Secretary—H. S. Cornish; Official Handicapper—C. H. Vandewater.

—Mystic Star Athletic Club will give a reception Thanksgiving Eve at the home of Miss May Maskel, 936 Third Avenue. Among the entertainers will be Miss Kate Mead, character songs; Miss Kate Kenny, piano selections; Harry F. Coggy, Irish comedian; Thomas J. Walsh, comedian, and John A. McCann, vocal selections.

—There will be a boxing entertainment at the New-York Athletic Club Saturday evening. Some excellent boxers have been secured to take part in limited bouts.

—The Western Baseball League has decided not to farm out players to the National League next season.

Visit Cowperthwait's New Stores,
104 West 14th St., Near 6th Av.,
For Carpets and Furniture at Low Prices.

JERSEY BOWLERS IN FORM

Castle Pointers and Brooklyns Divide Tourney Honors.

HIGH SCORE FOR ATALANTA'S FIVE

In Their Games in Newark with the Columbia Wheelmen Team They Make Scores of 910 and 960 Points.

The Castle Point Cyclers bowled on their home alleys in Quartet Hall, Washington Street, Hoboken, last evening for the first time since the beginning of the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The Pointers' team of five had as opponents the bowling team of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, one of the strongest in the league.

The Brooklyns confidently expected to capture both games, and were greatly chagrined when the Pointers took the lead in the first frame of the initial contest and held it to the end.

Composing the visiting team were Swezey, Lewis, Stebbins, Ackerson, and Capt. "Tommy" Anderson. The Pointers' five were Curtis, Schulz, Tautwein, Hagestedt, and Slonek. The score of the first game was 739 to 720, and there was no individual work in it worthy of special notice, excepting that of Tautwein, whose 189 stood for the best rolling of the game. The Castle Pointers averaged 147 4-5 to 144 for the Brooklyns.

"Hard luck!" was the cry of the Brooklyns in the first half of the game. They really did have things against them for a time, but eventually the tide turned in their favor, and they won out by the score of 765 to 721.

In the third frame the Pointers got the lead through work that was nothing short of lucky, and they held it up to the sixth frame, in which the superior work of Sweney, Lewis, and Anderson told in the visitors' favor. Thereafter it was mere exercise for the Brooklyns to hold their advantage. Their final score was 765 to 721. Brooklyns' average was 153, and the Castles' 144 1-5.

Swezey made a fine score in this game. It was 216, the best rolled by any member of his team. It will add greatly to his average for the season in the contest for The Times Medal, which will be won with the highest average. Swezey's big score had a great deal to do with his club's success.

Following the battles in the alleys the Castles gave a hot supper in honor of the visiting team. It was greatly enjoyed by the visitors. The score follows:

FIRST GAME.
BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	3	2	5	138
Lewis	3	0	7	119
Stebbins	1	4	5	140
Ackerson	2	5	3	157
Anderson	2	5	3	166
Total	11	16	23	720

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	2	4	4	151
Schulz	1	2	7	105
Tautwein	4	5	1	189
Hagestedt	3	1	6	138
Slonek	2	5	3	156
Total	12	17	21	739

FRAMES.
Brooklyn 86 159 228 305 380 439 514 571 640 720
Castle Point..83 170 253 311 412 491 549 623 684 739

Average—Brooklyn, 144; Castle Point, 147 4-5.
Scorers—C. W. Smith and George J. Bieling. Umpire—Horace L. Bates. Captains—Anderson and Slonek.

SECOND GAME.
BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
Swezey	5	5	0	216
Lewis	1	5	4	150
Stebbins	1	2	7	119
Ackerson	0	4	6	130
Anderson	1	5	4	150
Total	8	21	21	765

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
Curtis	3	5	2	174
Schulz	3	5

AMRAM OLIVER WAS "SOT"

Rather Than Pay His Poll Tax He Went to Jail.

AARON DAMON TELLS ALL ABOUT IT

The Peaceful Routine of Affairs in Hop Meadow Village Much Disturbed by Amram's Revolt Against Law.

It was Thursday, and the second mail day of the week at Hop Meadow Village. All the leading citizens and most of the dogs were gathered at the Post Office, waiting for Aaron Damon to arrive from Bountiful with the mail. Presently they saw his buckboard through the trees, descending the slope; then watched it straight across the wide meadow to which the place was indebted for his name, and then he drove up. His smart mare made a bee line for the hitching post and stopped there as though shot, and he walked through the group with the mail bag on his arm, saying no word until his official function was completed by the delivery of his trust to the Postmaster. Then he became an ordinary citizen once more, on a level with those about him.

"What's the news over Bountiful way this time?" asked the Squire.

"Don't know of much. Well—comin' past Amram Oliver's place, I see some sign of life. Mebbe he's got back." He flung this out as a question to any who might be better posted than himself.

"Yes, he's back. Paran in yander see him this mornin'. He footed it in to git provender." The Squire spoke, and nodded his head toward the Postmaster, busy behind his letter boxes. But Paran did not speak; he would not until the mail was back-stamped and assorted in official manner.

"Well, he stuck it out in good shape," Aaron admitted. "'Bout four month he's ben in Tunbridge Jail. Must be he was in arnest," he continued, meditatively.

The new minister, Mr. Jepson, looked up quickly from the patent-medicine circular he was killing time with, at the word "jail." The possibility of a criminal's presence in town aroused him to a vigorous consciousness of his chosen work in the world. Perhaps here was a case for his interference on behalf of the higher nature. "What is that, Mr. Damon?" he asked, in his smooth, girlish voice; his smooth, round face became interested, and his near-sighted eyes emitted a faint glow from behind his round glasses. "Some lawbreaker returned to the community? I have heard of no such person during my short stay among you. Who is this?"

"He's jus' a cranky, fool farmer, that's all," said Aaron. "I do'no as anythin' would pleasure him more'n to talk Scriptur' weth you. He didn't do no wrong; reason he got sent to jail, he jus' didn't do what he'd orter—what th' law requi'ed of him. I sent him up to Tunbridge myself."

"Is it possible!" murmured the minister. And the Postmaster, his work finished, looked out through his delivery window and said of Aaron: "He's a sort of Sheriff, and we all have to look out."

"Oh, bein' Tax Collector, I have the powers of a Sheriff in the matter of taxes," pursued Aaron. "If a feller won't pay his poll tax and his mil't'ry tax, which has nothin' to do weth prop'ty, I c'n put him in jail for't. That's Connecticut law, good and strong. I never done it but this once, though, and I wouldn't done it then if he hadn't made such big talk I hed to. Yes, Sir, that's the only time I ever took a man to Tunbridge, and I be'n Tax Collector 'lev'n year now."

"Goin' on twelve, an' as many more as ye want it, Aaron," interjected Deacon Wallace.

"But I cannot conceive," burst from the minister, "upon what valid ground he should refuse the payment of his just taxes. Is not this of which he complained—against which he revolted—a burden laid equally upon us all? Why should he be exempt?"

"That is a nat'ral way of lookin' at it, certain," said Aaron, "but I told ye he was a cranky fool, and he is. He don't see nothin' the way other men do. He could a-paid it wethout any trouble at all, if he would; 'twa'n't a question of hurtin' him; he's wuth prop'ty. He said about the poll tax—jus' a doller, it was, ye'd a thought he'd a-paid it an' kep' still—he said about the poll tax that it was wrong. Says he: 'What's the State a-taxin' of me on my existence (s'he calls it) for? It ain't responsible for my birth. If I'd be'n a woman, I wouldn't have no poll tax to pay. Is the State going to tax me for a accident of natur's? If I'd had any ch'ice in't, and had chose to be a man, mebbe I'd a-paid for the privilege; but, bein' as I didn't, I won't.' Nor he didn't, nuther, then. He went to Tunbridge, and staid four month fust."

"How unfortunate!" the young minister deplored, "that men will afflict themselves with such obliquity of mental vision! To a person of ordinary intelligence it will occur at once that, as a man, upon him falls a man's share of the support of the State in all its departments of government; that, as a man, it is his privilege and right to vote, to make laws—"

"I had a leatle talk weth 'im one day," Aaron interposed; "he was makin' sech a roar I hed to do somethin', or it would 'pear I wasn't doin' my duty in the matter of c'llections. I put it to him on that very ground. He says: 'It ain't a privilege and it ain't a right to vote. It is a duty and a trust devolvin' onto every citiz'n. Now,' he says, 'do we pay a dollar for the sake of havin' a duty and a trust devolve on us? If we make the laws,' says he, 'do we make a law that requires us to pay a doller for the privilege of makin' it? We don't do anything of the sort. I got a better use for my dollers,' he says. 'I c'n shy 'em at woodchucks in the clover field.'"

"Woodchucks destroy a great many dollers' wuth of clover every year in this State," said Deacon Wallace, audibly. Aaron Damon went on; he was fairly wound up to the recital of the extraordinary reasons advanced by Amram Oliver for disregarding the laws.

"He talked the same way 'bout the mil't'ry tax. Says he: 'Here ye want me to pay two dollers to help send a pack of fellers down to Niantic, where they picnic for a week. There they do a little what they call drillin', not a stroke of work, and they git their skins full of likker, and jus' because they git enrolled for this what they call mil't'ry duty, they don't have to pay no sech tax. We fellers that stay to home and grub on the farm, we got to send them a-picnickin'. I guess' he says, 'they ain't no better soldiers for all their high jinks than what we'd be 'f there was any real danger. I got somethin' better to do weth my dollers,' he says. 'I c'n take an' buy me a demmyjo'n, and go fishin' myself,' he says. He never teches a drop, though," Aaron added, for the minister's enlightenment.

"Certainly a very curious course of reasoning," said the minister. "I apprehend from what you say that he is a moral man outwardly, lives peaceably, is not addicted to intoxicants, and yet he sets himself in the path of the community's well-being by opposing laws that the community accepts as just. I have heard of the existence of such distrubing elements in society elsewhere, but I had hoped that Hop Meadow Village, in its isolation, would be spared them. I perceive I shall have to labor with Mr. Oliver."

"He'll be glad to talk weth ye, and ye'll find him pleasant-spoken enough," Aaron replied, "but he's fearful sot in his way of thinkin'. I remember of his sayin' he was doin' the place and the State a benefit by not payin' of this tax—he paid all his other taxes easy enough. He said the way to git red of a unjust law was to oppose it, make folks see it was wrong, no matter if it did hurt ye a leetle, and by'n by they'd git woke up and have it repealed. Oh, he reels off a string of it when he gits a chanst! He says every reform has ben brought round by oppression, our Rev'lution 'mong the rest, an' I guess he's right on that score. He goes so far's to say Christ was regarded as a lawbreaker, though. Seems to me he gits profane." He appealed to the minister.

"Dear me!" said the minister. "Only by the ungodly. There were unjust laws in those days which He might well have opposed; men had not advanced, as we have now, to the very crest of civilization. And as to taxation, He distinctly said to render unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's."

Deacon Wallace interposed: "Well, what do ye say, Aaron, when he gits off that long reel to ye? What can ye say? Seems to me he argifies putty smooth."

"Say!" Aaron looked around surprised. "What's the good of sayin anythin'? I did try to make him see reason, bein' as we'd ben townsfolk always. But I couldn't do nothin' weth him, and finally I says, 'It don't make no dif'runce, Amram, whether you're right or wrong. The law's agin ye'—mark that, Deacon, the law's agin him—'and if ye don't pay up arter all ye've said I'll take ye to Tunbridge.' 'Take me,' he says. 'I guess I c'n stan' it,' he says, stubborn. Ye know how sot Amram always was. Well, I took him at his word, and he staid in jail there four months before he paid up his three dollers. Stuck it out putty well, but he come to't at last. I tell ye, jail's a putty good argument when everythin' else fails ye.

"I don't see but what Amram got the best eend of the bargain," the Postmaster said, after a mental struggle. "He only paid three dollers and he done no work in jail; they don't work 'em for taxes there, ye know, and the county had his board to pay and the keeper to maintain all that time. I guess he cost the county more'n he paid—and you and me and all the rest on us have to help foot the bill."

Aaron turned to the Postmaster with wrathful surprise on his face. "I vuminy, Paran, you be right!" he cried. "It'ud a ben a sight cheaper to have let it gone—only I couldn't, he talked so much. Well, it shows what comes when a man sets himself agin the law. He makes it hard for himself and all his neighbors."

The Deacon shifted from one foot to the other uneasily. "If there wa'n't no sech law, now, there would be no trouble. An' they'd git the money some other way and not hurt no one. I don't believe but what—"

"What ails ye, Deac'n?" cried Aaron. "Be you a-tryin' to git to Tunbridge, too? 'Tain't no trouble to me! I've got my hand in on Amram now, an' I c'n keep it in."

"Oh, no, no," returned the Deacon pacifically. "I'm a-payin' my taxes all right and peaceable enough. I'm only a-sayin' Amram's a teaser to talk, and it's hard to git ahead of him. And I do'no but there's consid'able sense in what he says. But we ain't ready for't yit, not by a good many years. My boy Hiram comes up from New-Haven college weth some sech talk, so I ain't a raal stranger to't. But I ain't sayin' nothin', Aaron."

"'Twouldn't pay to, Deac'n," said Aaron, grimly.

There was a little pause, partly from hostile attitude, partly from lack of further conversational necessity. The minister broke it by asking for his mail. The Deacon followed him, and, getting a letter from Hiram, hurried home to read it with his wife.

MONSTER GUNS FOR SEACOAST DEFENSE

Gen. Flagler Thinks It Is Time the Government Built at Least One.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The effort for a monster gun, the largest yet built in this country, is to be renewed by the army ordnance officers this year. Gen. Flagler, the army Chief or Ordnance, will probably once more ask Congress to appropriate a sum sufficient to begin construction. This gun will be sixteen-inch calibre and will be mounted on one of the coast-defense emplacements.

The discovery of nickel steel and the adoption of the Harvey process as a surface hardener placed the armor plate ahead in its race with the shell, and ordnance officers, who were constantly seeking an armor which would repel projectiles, immediately set to work to find a projectile which would demolish this apparently invulnerable metal.

Lately there have been all sorts of tests with shells, such as the introduction of an alloy into the steel which has been the composition of the best projectiles. There have been alterations and improvements in the process of making missiles, and new and more penetrative points for the shell have been added. So far, the power of the projectile has been immaterially increased. The nickel-steel plate with the Harveyized front has generally kept out the best projectile, which, in most cases, has broken as easily and completely as if it were a piece of china. Even the acquisition of smokeless powder, with its high velocities and greater energies, has contributed little to the success of the shell.

Ordnance officers are now inclined to agree with Gen. Flagler in his contention that the successful projectile must have a greater weight and must be thrown with a greater force than the heaviest and best-propelled shell now discharged by our guns.

Gen. Flagler is anxious for a type of sixteen-inch gun, which, provided appropriations were made by the next Congress, could be completed and tested by June, 1898. The three sixteen-inch guns which are necessary could be procured by 1901. The machinery and large lathes required for the manufacture of these great weapons are in position at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. There would be no difficulty in obtaining forgings for the gun.

Gen. Flagler, in a report just submitted on this subject, says: "Efforts are being made here and abroad by the manufacturers of armor-piercing shot to produce projectiles that will penetrate without breaking up Harveyized or otherwise hardened plates. Some experiments have recently been made in this direction in Russia with Holtzer projectiles modified for the purpose, but with no marked success, and the Holtzer firm, it is understood, is also making investigations and experiments with projectiles of this description. It is quite probable, however, that the most satisfactory solution of this question will be to increase the calibre of the gun, and thus the mass of the projectile which is to be pitted against a given thickness of plate. This probability emphasizes the already admitted necessity for sixteen-inch guns in our seacoast defense."

The urgency for a gun of this calibre is increased by the fact that in European navies there are forty guns of sixteen-inch calibre and upward, mounted on armored sea-going ships, and it is pointed out that our land defenses should possess guns of at least equal power.

Death Follows Living in Filth.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 21.—There are over sixty cases of typhoid fever in the little village of Hickorybush, and already five deaths have occurred. The disease is of a malignant type, and many more deaths are expected. Those who have died are Timothy Driscoll, Mrs. James E. Connelly, Mrs. Burke, and two Austrian children. The disease appeared first among a colony of Huns, Austrians, and Poles, who work in the cement mines. These people live in a very filthy manner.

WAITING FOR REORGANIZATION

DEMOCRATS UP THE STATE WHO ARE TIRED OF THE MACHINE.

They Demand a New and Better Leadership as the Price of Their Allegiance to the Party.

UTICA, Nov. 21.—The Democrats of the interior of the State are anxious for the reorganization of the party under a new leadership, and one that they may follow with self-respect and safety. The old machine is going to pieces. The men who have operated and controlled it realize that within a few weeks they will lose the prestige they have held by being able to bestow offices, and become mere ciphers in the political world. Railroad Commissioner Beardsley and Agricultural Commissioner Schraub rather expect to hold their offices until their terms expire, which will be after the expiration of Mr. Morton's term of two years; but in one department or another they have secured the appointment of a lot of fellows who have run the caucuses and controlled the conventions, and their heads, it is generally believed, will be sliced off at an early day.

Most of the State appointees in the central counties are men who lose their patriotism when they are out of office, and it is considered highly probable that the activity they have displayed in caucus and convention in the past will be so modified in the future that the wishes of a majority of the members of the party may be at least partially considered.

It is surprising to note, however, what a scramble there is to desert the machine. Some who have been most active in carrying out every command issued by Hill or those who had his counsel are now loudest in declaring that they had always advised against the measures that became so odious to decent partisans that they could stand it no longer. They say they had to obey or lose their positions, and as a job on the canal or in some one of the State establishments was of more importance to them than the welfare of the party, they became plotters and planners, snap-caucus managers, and convention packers without a protest. Now they are hedging against the wrath to come by making strenuous efforts to secure work in other directions before the Republicans throw them out of office. The roll of Democratic State office holders in the central counties will be found to be a large one, but appearances indicate from the numbers of applications pouring in on Chairman Hackett and other Republican leaders that there will be no lack of men to fill the places.

There are some Democrats, however, in the interior of the State, who are not office holders. Not all of them voted the Democratic ticket last year, or this year, but they hope to be able to do so in the future. They will never do it under the leadership of Hill and the men who have destroyed every vestige of Democratic principle in party organization in this vicinity. And not only will the men who have so steadily fought the State machine—as exemplified by Hill, Sheehan, McLaughlin, Croker, and Murphy—continue to fight it, should it again pull itself together, but their ranks will be greatly strengthened by others who have voted the party ticket from a sense of duty—hoping and trusting that better methods might be brought about without it being necessary to tear down the whole structure and commence anew on the foundation.

It might just as well be understood, before any steps are taken toward reorganization, that the country Democrats will resent any attempt to foist the old State organization upon them. The interior of the State is full of Democrats who voted the Republican ticket last year and this year. By resolutions passed in packed conventions, they have been read out of the party for refusing to vote for the machine nominees, yet they are in reality the bone and sinew of the Democratic Party, and are hoping and praying to see it freed from Hillism and Tammanyism. By their votes they assisted in what they trust was the overthrow of both, and now they await the call of reorganibation of the party on lines that will let it move forward in the cause of tariff reform, civil service reform, sound money, economical administrations, and respectable party management. Such a reorganization will rally to its earnest support an uncounted host of loyal men; any other reorganization might just as well not be effected. It will only insure repeated defeat, growing more crushing and emphatic year after year.

CALL IT REVENGE FOR THE ELECTION

Mayor Sanford of Long Island City After the Saloon Keepers.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 21.—The saloon side door will have to go in this city if Mayor Sanford can enforce his determination to put a stop to illegal liquor selling. The Mayor says there are twenty-six unlicensed saloons in the city. The fees from some of them have been due since last July.

Each one of the unlicensed places has received a notice to the effect that it will be closed up unless its license fees are paid to the Board of Excise by next Monday night.

Mayor Sanford, in an interview, intimates that some of the delinquent saloon keepers could well afford to pay their license fees, but had kept from doing so by pleading to the Excise Commissioners that they did not have the money.

The present order, it is said by friends of some of the liquor men, is part of a plan to get square with them for the smallness of the vote cast for the administration candidates at the last election. The defeat of several of these candidates is alleged to be partly due to the inactivity of the saloon keepers.

There are nearly 350 licensed saloons in the city. In some streets they are to be found in rows. The greatest number is to be found along the roads leading to Calvary and other big cemeteries. The funeral patronage at these resorts is very large, especially on Sundays. Usually only one-half of a funeral at a time crosses on the one ferryboat, and the carriages first over the river line up in front of the saloons and await the others.

It is predicted that if the orders are strictly enforced they will prove a deathblow to the party in power. Many of the saloon keepers have expressed their intention to close up their places and take a day off. They feel confident that a perfect observance of the orders on their part will quickly force the authorities to rescind them.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—John Scherpe, President of the Enterprise Brick Company and ex-member of the iron firm of Scherpe & Koken, committed suicide in his office this morning by shooting himself in the head. Scherpe was arrested some time ago on complaint of his wife, who claimed he was demented. Family troubles are supposed to have been the cause of the act.

Baltimore, Nov. 21.—The Rev. John A. Chester of Loyola College has gone to Jamaica with the Very Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, provincial of the New-York-Maryland Province of the Society of Jesus. Jamaica has recently been placed in charge of the New-York-Maryland Province, and Fathers Pardow and Chester have gone there to look after the missionary interests of the order.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 21.—William J. Husbands, a farmer, living near Johnson's Corner, Delaware County, Penn., just across the Delaware State line, was seized by three highwaymen last night, near his home, and robbed of $185. He was taken from his wagon, wrapped in a blanket, and carried to a thicket. It took Husbands two hours to release himself.

MRS. UHLIG'S CASE WAS DISMISSED

What She Told Judge Cowing—A Report Requested from Mr. Fellows.

Judge Cowing recently received a letter bearing on the case of Mrs. Caroline Uhlig of 2,164 Seventh Avenue, who several years ago charged Frank E. Smith, a builder, with having defrauded her out of $2,500 by selling her a house incumbered with mortgages to the amount of $90,000 which he represented to be free and clear. Notwithstanding all the woman's efforts, the case has never yet been brought to trial.

The letter from Mrs. Uhlig to Judge Cowing, after stating the complaint, says:

My efforts to obtain justice in the civil courts have been futile. My last attorney, Charles Steckler, discovered that Sheriff Gorman had accepted straw bail from the defendant, so that I was advised to sue the Sheriff. I did this, and in the meantime the matter was brought before the Grand Jury. We had to do this because it was a criminal case, although we were not desirous of having the man punished. The Grand Jury heard the testimony, and a bench warrant was issued to a detective.

This detective could not find Smith, although I went many times to his office to tell him where he could find him. At last my husband wrote him that if he would be willing to do his duty he would show him Mr. Smith every night when he was going home on the same train with him. The last time I went I told him I would go to Byrnes and Recorder Smyth if he did not introduce me to the Police Captain. He introduced me Friday night to the Captain in the New-York Central Station, and the following Monday night my husband himself arrested Mr. Smith. I then went three times to see the District Attorney, but I could never find him.

One of his assistants told me that Mr. Fellows had found so many errors in the papers that I would have to state the case over again. In the meantime, many tricks were played on me, but I was careful, and did not give up my endeavors till at last I got a chance to go again before the Grand Jury. This time, a gentleman on the Grand Jury acted very strangely, at least I thought so, for said gentleman asked questions that did not belong to the case at all, and were very much in Smith's interest.

After I left the Grand Jury room Mr. Smith walked right in, and after Smith left the room his lawyer, Mr. Callaghan, Jr., walked in. I was told that this was against the law, but we could not do anything against the District Attorney. We were then informed that the Grand Jury had dismissed the case. When we asked for papers we were refused them, and the assistant said: "Mrs. Uhlig, I feel very sorry for you, but I could not help it. It was done in Mr. Fellows's office." That was the last we heard of the case.

Judge Cowing sent the letter to Col. Fellows, requesting a report from him. A report was submitted by Assistant District Attorney Battle, in which he says that if the facts alleged by Mrs. Uhlig are true she has been the victim of a most outrageous swindle.

Judge Cowing says he will take further action in the case in as short a time as a close examination will allow.

AFTER SENATOR SAXTON'S SEAT

A Millionaire Banker Announces Himself as a Candidate.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The fight among the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District for the nomination to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Governor-elect Saxton is now on full head, and has been precipitated more vigorously than ever by the public announcement of another candidate in the field. Pliny T. Sexton, a millionaire banker and the most prominent citizen of this place, has issued a public letter to the electors of the Senatorial district in which he announces his candidacy.

He says he becomes a candidate at the urgent solicitation of a great many friends and supporters; that the honor is unsought by him, and that under the circumstances he cannot make a personal canvass, but, at the same time, he takes occasion to make it very clear that he is after the office, and closes with these words: "If, by your voluntary suffrages, I should be elected Senator from this district, I would gladly and faithfully devote to that service such talents as I possess."

It has been known that Mr. Sexton has had a decided inclination for the honor, but it was not supposed that Wayne County would put forward a candidate, and, even if it did, there were others who were urged as more likely candidates. Mr. Sexton's announcement complicates matters, and makes the contest over the vacancy one which will be watched with interest. The caucuses in Wayne County will be held this week, on Thursday, and the Senatorial Convention will be held Saturday, at Geneva.

The special election takes place Dec. 20. Mr. Sexton ran for State Treasurer at one time and was defeated. He is now a member of the Board of Regents. He is believed to be too late in the field to stand much show for nomination.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 21.—A People's Party convention was called to-day by E. M. S. Ferr, Chairman, and Lawrence J. McPharlin, Secretary of the State Committee, to meet on Saturday, Nov. 24, at Geneva, to nominate a Senator for the Twenty-sixth District.

OLD LEADERS CANNOT LEAD ANY MORE

So Say Kings County Democrats at Their Meeting to Start a New Club.

The first steps toward reorganizing the "reorganized" Democracy of Kings County, of which James D. Bell is Chairman, were taken Tuesday night by about fifty members of the organization. They met in the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, and formed a club, the purpose of which is to effect a change in the methods which have heretofore prevailed in that body. The club has not yet received a name.

Ex-Congressman Thomas F. Magner presided at the meeting, and it was evident from the speeches made that the result of the late elections had not been altogether lost upon some of the old-time "regulars."

Assistant District Attorney P. E. Callahan, who was one of the bitterest opponents, last Winter, of harmony in the Democratic ranks; ex-Assemblyman Walter L. Durack, James A. Murtha, Jr., George Barnard, Frank C. Marin, a disappointed candidate for the Assembly, and Assistant District Attorney Maguire all spoke of the necessity of reform and reorganization. "New men and new methods," was what most of the speakers advocated.

A committee of seven to formulate a plan of permanent organization and draw up a constitution and by-laws was suggested as a proper body to appoint. Col. William C. Beecher will be Chairman of the committee.

James D. Bell was not present.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Medical Relief Society.

The New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men held its annual meeting at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, last night. The chief business was the election of officers for the coming year, which resulted in the selection of Dr. Ellsworth Eliot as President. Drs. David Webster, J. H. Emerson, and Charles H. Feale were elected Vice Presidents, and Henry Tuck was elected Treasurer.

President Eliot read a paper setting forth that the fund of the society had been increased almost $60,000 during the year.

A legacy left by Dr. Alonzo Clark amounted to $20,000. This sum will be increased shortly, the President thought, to $35,000 or perhaps $50,000.

Byrnes Still Confined to His Home.

Police Superintendent Byrnes, who has been suffering from an attack of neuralgia for several days, is still confined to his home, at 17 West Fifty-eighth Street.

It was said at Headquarters yesterday that, while his condition was greatly improved, under the advice of his physician he would not venture out for a few days.

HAD FORGOTTEN HIS BRIDE'S ADDRESS

Prospective Bridegroom Arrested for Ringing Door Bells.

Three big blonde Hungarians, who gave their names as Stephen Goaty, twenty-seven years old; Martin Dratse, also twenty-seven, and Stephen Sando, twenty-five years old, all of 226 East One Hundredth Street, were prisoners in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning charged by Policeman Burke of the East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street Police Station with "suspicious conduct."

Sando, the most intelligent-looking of the three, was the only one who could speak a few words of English.

Policeman Burke said the prisoners were going from house to house on East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, between Willis and Alexander Avenues, at about 9 o'clock Tuesday night ringing door bells.

When it came their time to speak they all began to jabber at a great rate in their native tongue.

With a good deal of pounding the Justice quieted them and asked Sando to tell his story. Half in English and half in unintelligible language, he said he was going to sail for his native land yesterday. He was to have been married Tuesday night to a Hungarian servant girl. She lived in One Hundred and Fortieth Street, but he had forgotten the number.

"What was her name?" asked the Justice, with a smile.

Sando said something to his companions, and then replied: "Don't know."

He stoutly refused to make known her name, and replied to all of the Justice's questions with a shake of the head and a vacant stare.

Justice Divver fined them $1 each. Sando paid the fines, and, grabbing their hats, all three made for the door.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Navy.

—Commander T. A. Lyon has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard, a sick leave for six months having been granted him.

—Gunner Joseph Swift has been detached from duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Dec. 6, and transferred to the retired list on that date.

—Commodore C. S. Norton has been ordered to the South Atlantic station by the steamer of Dec. 19.

—Gunner John Russell has been ordered to take charge of ordnance stores at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Dec. 6.

The Army.

—The Acting Secretary of the Navy has approved the following sentence of the general court-martial in the case of Capt. Carlile P. Porter, United States Marine Corps, recently tried at the Norfolk Navy Yard for drunkenness: To be suspended from rank and duty for the period of one year, on half pay, and during such suspension to retain his present number on list of Captains of the Marine Corps. He is a son of the late Admiral Porter.

—A board of artillery officers, designated as "the Board on the Regulation of Seacoast Artillery Fire," is ordered for New-York Harbor to devise and recommend a system of utilizing seacoast range finders and directing the fire of fortifications against an attacking fleet. Lieut. Henry L. Harris, First Artillery, is President.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Frank A. Barton, Tenth Cavalry, three months; Capt. Jesse C. Chance, Thirteenth Infantry, ten days; Major C. A. H. McCauley, Quartermaster, eight days.

—Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, will visit the Walworth Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Penn., and inspect iron telegraph poles.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, preceded by showers on the coast in the early morning, colder, west winds. EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, cooler in the interior, west winds, becoming variable.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, slight changes in temperature, winds mostly south. VIRGINIA, fair, south winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in western portion, south winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, warmer in northern portion, south winds. TENNESSEE, fair, warmer in extreme eastern portion, south winds. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer in extreme western and extreme northeast portions, south winds. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except possibly showers on the east coast, east winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, south winds. ALABAMA, fair, warmer in western and northern portions, south winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer in eastern and northern portions, south winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, south winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, cooler in western portion, south winds. ARKANSAS, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, south winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, variable winds. OHIO, fair, warmer in extreme northern portion, winds shifting to south. INDIANA, fair, warmer in northern portion, south to southeast winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer, southeast winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, snow flurries in eastern, fair in western portion, warmer, southeast winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, preceded by snow flurries in western portion in the early morning, warmer in eastern portion, southeast winds. MINNESOTA, fair, preceded by local snows in eastern portion in the early morning, variable winds. IOWA, generally fair, warmer in eastern, cooler in western portion, variable winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, south to southeast winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, colder, winds shifting to northwest. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, generally fair, colder, winds shifting to northwest. COLORADO and MONTANA, fair, colder, northwest winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, colder, winds shifting to northwest.

The storm central Tuesday evening over Upper Michigan has moved eastward north of the St. Lawrence River, diminishing in energy. The barometer has fallen from Manitoba to Texas, and is relatively low over and north of the Dakotas. An area of high barometer occupies the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and the barometer is high over the North Pacific coast. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic coast States, the Missouri Valley, and the middle Rocky Mountain districts, and has fallen in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and in the northern Rocky Mountain district. Rain has fallen along the immediate Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida, and local snow is reported from the upper lake region, the Red River of the North Valley, and Montana. Elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. Local snows are indicated for the lake region and the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair. The temperature will fall in New-England, Eastern New-York, the Missouri Valley, and the middle Rocky Mountain districts, and will rise in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Western lake region.

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48 WEST 35th ST.—Two connecting rooms; large and small private bath; breakfast; prices moderate.

58th ST., EAST, 135.—Large, clean, well-furnished rooms; $5 per week; also hall room.

113 EAST 54th ST.—Comfortably-furnished room and dressing room, with all improvements, for a gentleman.

127 WEST 47th.—Large, handsome-furnished rooms to rent; location convenient to all cars; terms reasonable.

128th ST., 68 WEST.—Back parlor, neatly furnished; hot and cold water; every convenience; folding bed; doctor or dentist.

218 EAST 16th ST.—Nicely-furnished rooms for gentlemen; family private; reference.

A NICELY FURNISHED HALL bedroom, with or without board. M. Ball, 345 East 58th St.

TO LET—Large, handsome newly-furnished room, private hall; one or two gentlemen; also bedroom for two ladies; board is desired. 109 West 53d.

Hotels.

THE REBUILT
BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL
will offer a few
ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS
to
Permanent Families,
For the Winter only, on very reasonable terms. Will be open for inspection this week.
The very central location of the BROADWAY CENTRAL, and the facility of the Cable Cars to reach all points, make it central and convenient for all persons doing business in the city.
TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d to 71st St., New-York.
This magnificent hotel, situated in one of the finest resident portions of the city, offers most desirable accommodations for families who wish to avoid the cares of housekeeping. Every room has an outside view. Rooms and suites may be secured, furnished or unfurnished, by the year or for a shorter period. Meals will be served on the American and European plans.
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.
AMERICAN PLAN.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, having large rooms and a CUISINE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE. RATES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES for transient and permanent guests. C. L. BRIGGS.

THE HANOVER,
Cor. 5th Av. and 15th St.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished, with private service, if desired.
E. W. EAGER, Manager.

Hotel St. George,
CORNER CLARK AND HICKS STS., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
EQUAL TO BEST IN NEW-YORK AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West 42d St.
European plan.
Furnished suites, with bath.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE.

Winter Resorts.

THE HOTEL BONAIR,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
Will open Dec. 15, 1894. This new and elegant hotel is situated in one of the most delightful sections of the South.
It stands on the crest of the hills overlooking the Savannah Valley, three hundred feet above the City of Augusta, from which it is two miles distant. The climate is mild, bracing, and healthful, the average temperature in Winter being 54 deg., while statistics show that it is the driest atmosphere found in the United States, except at great altitudes. It is without question the finest climate in the South for those suffering from overwork or pulmonary troubles.
The hotel is elegant in its appointments and liberal in its management, while its cuisine and service are unsurpassed in the South. For information in regard to rooms or booklet, call or address C. A. LINSLEY, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, until Nov. 25, 1894; after that date at Augusta, Ga.

AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.
WINTER RESORT.
HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
For circulars and terms address
P. B. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

FRANK DAMROSCH'S SIGHT-SINGING CLASSES
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av. No previous knowledge of music required. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

MOUNT MORRIS SCHOOL,
20 EAST 127th St. SEPT. 25.
A '93 graduate won $600 Columbia prize for best entrance; excellent primary department. In charge of Miss Boyesen; residents received. FRANK CLIFFORD LYMAN, A. B., LL. B., Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

LANGUAGES,
AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,
39 West 42d St.
Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

C. H. RIVERS'
Reliable School for Dancing now open for private and class instruction. Corner of Court and State Sts., Brooklyn. Send for circular. Address C. H. RIVERS, 175 State St., Brooklyn.

Banjo, Mandolin, and Piano instruction.—By competent lady teacher at home or pupils' residence; terms reasonable. Address Box 614 Post Office, New-York.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 22 East 54th St., Reopens Oct. 4. Primary, academic, and college preparatory dep'ts. Kindergarten Oct. 10. 15th year.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, academic, and post-graduate classes.

LANGUAGES—PROF. BELTZUNG.—Teaching in three select schools; day and evening classes; moderate terms. 10 East 42d St.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 East 54th St., Reopens Oct. 3. Fifteenth year.
THE MISSES GRINNELL.

KOCH AS POLICE JUSTICE

Alleged Payments of Blackmail Money in His Court.

INDICTED WHEN AN EXCISE OFFICIAL

Narrow Escape from Punishment for Neglect of Duty—Damaging Testimony by Some Lexow Witnesses.

The New-York Times published an article yesterday showing what immense power the Police Justices posses over the personal liberty of the citizens of New-York, and how little the extent of this great and arbitrary authority and its capacity for evil and oppression is appreciated by the people.

The abuses practiced by some of the Justices were pointed out, and it was also noted as a fact within the common knowledge that the administration of justice in this city had become tainted at its fountain head.

Here is a sample of the kind of men who now sit on the bench as Police Justices:

Of the Police Justices of New-York, none has come into more disagreeable and widespread notoriety through the revelations of the Lexow committee than Joseph Koch. He was not unknown to the public before that. He had been indicted as an Excise Commissioner for willful neglect of duty, and had been publicly denounced by the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., in Association Hall, as the biggest scoundrel in the Excise Board. For this language the preacher was indicted, but the indictment was dismissed.

Joseph Koch is an elderly German. He is lovingly described by his friends as a "convivial and frolicsome old man." He originally belonged to the County Democracy, but he deserted that organization with Henry D. Purroy in 1887, and entered Tammany Hall.

Mayor Grant appointed Mr. Koch as an Excise Commissioner on May 2, 1889. He was generally understood to represent the brewers' interests. As an Excise Commissioner he encountered the opposition of the Church people and local School Trustees in different neighborhoods by voting with Commissioner Fitzpatrick to license saloons near churches and schoolhouses.

Excise Commissioner Koch, along with the other members of the board, was indicted in May, 1890, for willful neglect of duty in having failed to revoke the license of a saloon keeper named Scheuplein, who had been charged with selling liquor on election day. When the Commissioners were brought before Recorder Smyth for trial, in March, 1891, he ordered them acquitted, on account of a technical defect in the indictment, in response to their plea that the variance in the indictment was material.

Koch and his fellow-Commissioners were reindicted in April, 1891. On their trial before Supreme Court Justice Van Brunt they pleaded their acquittal by Recorder Smyth as a bar to further prosecution, and, turning front, declared that the defect in the first indictment was not material, and that they were not responsible for Recorder Smyth's order of acquittal. Justice Van Brunt directed a verdict of guilty against the Commissioners. Mr. Koch appealed, but the appeal was dismissed by the Court of Appeals.

Senator Plunkitt came to the relief of Koch and his fellow-Commissioners, and they were saved from imprisonment by the Legislature, which so amended the excise laws as to make their offense not subject to punishment.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., attacked Commissioner Koch in a sermon preached in Association Hall on Sunday, May 29, 1892. He used the following language:

The City Government bids defiance to the moral sentiment of the community. Mayor Grant has just reappointed Koch as Excise Commissioner. This fellow was the biggest scoundrel of all the board, the one man of all men who deserved to be kicked into oblivion. He stands indicted for the violation of his oath as Commissioner, and should be in the penitentiary to-day. He alone came up to the standard of the Mayor, and was reappointed.

When Koch was again brought to trial, on May 16, 1892, Justice Ingraham sustained his plea and that of his associates, that they were no longer liable to prosecution.

"I regret to see," commented the Judge, "that the Legislature has thus provided a new avenue of escape from punishment for crime."

Koch was promoted to be a Police Justice on Jan. 4, 1893. He was appointed by Mayor Gilroy.

Police Justice Koch's name was mentioned very frequently during the revelations of the Lexow committee. Several witnesses testified to having come into contact with him.

Koch was one of the three Judges of the Court of Special Sessions who condemned the unfortunate Mrs. Caela Urchittel to prison on the false charge of the police, who had blackmailed her, that she had kept a disorderly house. His fellow-Judges were Divver and Hogan.

The names of Justice Koch and "Silver Dollar" Smith were linked together in some of the testimony before the Lexow committee. Joseph Frankel, saloon keeper at 17 Hester Street, swore that, having been arrested and imprisoned by the police and having been held under bail by Justice Koch in the Essex Market Police Court on a trumped-up charge of robbing a man of $10 in his saloon, he was discharged by Justice Koch after $200 blackmail money had been paid to "Silver Dollar" Smith.

Frankel swore he was arrested by Detective Ambrose W. Hussy because he would not give Hussy a "Christmas present." Frankel related his experiences with Smith and Koch as follows, under oath:

Hussy had no warrant for my arrest. I supposed I was only to be detained long enough to make a statement, but was kept in the station house all night. Hussy came to my cell and said: "I wouldn't like to be in your shoes. You may be sent away for five or six years."

He told me I had better see "Silver Dollar" Smith. I said some one had gone for a bondsman. The next morning no one came, and I told Hussy I would like to see Smith. I had my own lawyer, Steinlicht, but Hussy said Nathan S. Levy of Ludlow Street would be a better one for me.

Levy didn't come, and I was arraigned before Justice Koch. Steinlicht saw Koch, and Koch said he could do nothing, and I was put under $1,000 bonds.

Then "Silver Dollar" Smith stepped in and went behind the rail and whispered to the Judge. Hussy told me that Smith was talking about me, and I afterward went to Smith and asked him to bail me. He told me that he couldn't afford to bail a man under suspicion of robbery.

Afterward I sent Isaac Solomon to see "Silver Dollar" Smith, who told me he would bail me out for $200. Solomon advised me to pay Smith the money.

He said if Smith received the $200 the case would not come up again.

Rosenweig tried to get some one else on my bond, but Smith told him it was no use for him to run around like a fool. He said I might get a bondsman worth $150,000, but his bond would not be taken.

Only Smith's own bond, Smith declared, would be taken by Judge Koch.

After Smith had been paid the $200 I was arraigned before Justice Koch again. On the first hearing Hussy said he didn't know anything about the character of my saloon, but on the second hearing, after I had paid Smith $200, Hussy said it was a thoroughly respectable place. Then Justice Koch discharged me. Smith did not furnish any bail.

Frankel's brother-in-law, Lieber Friedman, after describing his fruitless efforts to find a bondsman for Frankel, gave his own version of what followed:

So we went back once more and saw "Silver Dollar" Smith.

"Boys," said he, "you might run all day, and if you came to Essex Market Court and put up $100,000 bail in cash you could not get your man out."

We went away again. Then we saw Frankel in the prison. He told us to settle with Smith; that it might otherwise cost him more than $200 to get out.

We went back to Smith's saloon, opposite the Essex Market Court, on the afternoon of Feb. 13, and agreed to pay him $200. Rosenweig and I pawned our jewelry, and a relative took out money from a bank, and so we managed to get together $200.

The next day, Feb. 14, we went to Mr. Smith's saloon, Rosenweig and I. Rosenweig went with Smith into a little side room of the saloon. Smith refused to let me into the room. Then Rosenweig paid Smith $200.

Then we went into court with Smith, and the latter brought Frankel before the Judge, and the Judge at once honorably discharged Frankel. It was Roundsman Hussy who brought Frankel into the Judge's presence.

Police Justice Koch's name was again brought out before the Lexow committee in connection with the revolting testimony of Dr. Newton Whitehead, the old man who testified to innumerable blackmailing operations of the police, to which he had submitted while pursuing his calling as a specialist.

Dr. Whitehead testified that he was arrested several times on warrants issued by Justice Koch.

Then came the following testimony:

"Had you any further conversation with Justice Koch?"

"Yes. A woman came to my office about April 12, and asked me to treat her. I refused. I told her I had been blackmailed, and thought I would leave New-York; that I was now held by a Justice to await the action of the Grand Jury. She asked what Justice, and when I told her Justice Koch, she exclaimed: 'My God! He is the very man. If you will treat me, I will go and see him.'

"She went down to Essex Market, and Justice Koch sent her back with a message to me. I went to see him at the Essex Market Court. Justice Koch was as sweet as sugar. He said: 'I didn't know my girl had been to you. I'll do all I can for you.'

"Justice Koch kept me waiting half an hour until Friend arrived at court. This conversation was in his presence. Justice Koch said to Friend: 'It's that Alexander woman, who made trouble for me before.'"

Dr. Whitehead testified that he was arrested on Feb. 24, 1894, on a warrant issued by Police Justice Koch, on complaint of a woman named Foos. He was taken to Police Headquarters. He paid Lawyer Emanuel M. Friend, he said, a check for $500, on the guarantee that he would be discharged. He was released on bail the next day by Police Justice Ryan.

Dr. Whitehead was again arrested on March 23, 1894, on another criminal charge. He then paid Friend $325, he said. He was arraigned before Justice Koch and released on bail.

When asked if he was ever examined in these cases, Dr. Whitehead said: "Never examined in a case in my life."

On April 7, 1894, Dr. Whitehead was once more arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Koch. He paid Friend $500, he said, and when he was arraigned before Justice Koch he was released under bail, and his bail was reduced from $7,500 to $4,000.

Justice Koch's term expires on Jan. 4, 1903.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NOMINATED FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Some Objection in the Board of Education to John P. Faure's Name—Commissioners Reappointed.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, with President Charles H. Knox in the chair, and considered in executive session the nominations for School Trustees.

At the last meeting the majority of the Committee on Nomination of Trustees recommended that the following Trustees of Common Schools be appointed for the several wards for the full term of five years from Jan. 1, 1895:

Wards.
1.—Daniel M. Momly, 29 State Street.
2.—W. E. Conkler, 65 Cliff Street.
3.—Henry Simmons, 71 Murray Street.
4.—John B. Shea, 33 Vandewater Street.
5.—George Freygang, 131 West Broadway.
6.—Dennis Shea, 504 Pearl Street.
7.—Dr. Bernard Gordon, 109 Henry Street.
8.—Dr. F. W. Merriam, 11 Charlton Street.
9.—John P. Faure, 208 West Eleventh Street.
10.—Henry Henschel, 121 Hester Street.
11.—Samuel D. Levy, 235 Seventh Street.
12.—Robert E. Steel, 147 East Ninety-second Street.
13.—George A. Germann, 395 Grand Street.
14.—John A. O'Brien, 286 Mulberry Street.
15.—J. A. Hardenbergh, 13 East Twelfth Street.
17.—Dr. Henry Krollpfeiffer, 48 St. Mark's Place.
18.—A. G. Vanderpoel, 309 East Twentieth Street.
19.—John H. Patrick, 234 East Fifty-first Street.
20.—Henry Gledhill, 357 West Thirty-fourth Street.
21.—Robert Sturges, 152 East Thirty-eighth Street.
22.—Richard S. Treacy, 226 West End Avenue.
23.—J. C. Julius Langbein, 1,424 Washington Avenue.
24.—Elmer A. Allen, 313 St. James Street.

A majority of the board favored Joseph Fettretch as Trustee for the Nineteenth Ward, instead of John H. Patrick. Mr. Patrick sent a letter yesterday withdrawing his name, stating that he would not accept the position unless his nomination was unanimous. Mr. Fettretch, whose name was then unanimously substituted for the Nineteenth Ward, has been a Trustee since 1887, his term of office expiring on Jan. 1, 1895.

There was some discussion about the name of John P. Faure as Trustee for the Ninth Ward. The objection of one Commissioner is sufficient to refer the name back to the Committee on Nominations. One or two Commissioners, whose names could not be learned, objected to Mr. Faure, and his name was referred back for further consideration. So was that of Elmer N. Allen, who was recommended as Trustee for the Twenty-fourth Ward.

President Knox said after the executive session that there was no talk of politics in the discussion over Mr. Faure, who is Secretary to the Committee of Seventy.

"I feel assured that Mr. Faure's nomination will be ratified at our next meeting," said President Knox. "It often happens that a name is referred back."

There was considerable indignation among the other Commissioners, who stated that Mr. Faure, while a Trustee, was one of the best in the board.

Before the executive session a communication from Mayor Gilroy announcing that he had reappointed Commissioners Knox, O'Brien, Moriarty, Hunt, Rogers, and Elias, and that Auguste P. Montant was to succeed Charles C. Wehrum, whose term has expired, was read by the Secretary.

Commissioner Wehrum, who was present, said: "It's too bad that I should be the only scapegoat."

Commissioner Joseph A. Goulden offered resolutions for the appointment of a committee of five by the board to encourage the formation of cadet corps in the public schools. Commissioner Goulden said that the Grand Army of the Republic, at its national encampment held in Indianapolis in September, 1893, unanimously adopted a resolution presented by Lafayette Post of New-York City recommending the formation of cadet companies, battalions, and regiments in the public schools of the Nation. Mr. Goulden's resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Education of New-York City indorse the proposition looking to the formation of companies of cadets in the public schools under its jurisdiction without expense to the city and without interference with the prescribed studies and management of the respective schools; and

Resolved, That a sub-committee of five be appointed by the President to aid and cooperate with the Grand Army of the Republic in carrying this laudable object to a successful issue.

Commissioner Hubbell supported the resolution.

On motion of Commissioner Gerard the subject was referred to the Committee on School Systems.

Commissioner Hubbell submitted a resolution recommending that a corps of physicians be appointed by the Board of Trustees to take the measurements of pupils twice a year, according to the Sargent system, and also that a public parade day be set aside for the pupils of the public schools. The resolution was referred to the Committee on School System.

Contracts for Paving Awarded.

Commissioner Daly awarded yesterday the following contracts for regulating and paving streets:

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Eleventh Avenue; De Witt C. Banker, $6,528.80.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, from the Boulevard to the Hudson River Railroad track; F. Wilman, Jr., $5,885.12.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to the Boulevard; William G. Smith, $6,228.43.

Thirteenth Avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth Street; William G. Smith, $21,512.

One Hundred and Third Street, from Park to Madison Avenue; F. Thilmann, Jr., $3,491.26.

Thirty-eighth Street, from Sixth Avenue to Broadway; Sixty-first Street, from Madison Avenue to Fifth Avenue, and Eighteenth Street, from Park to Lexington Avenue; Barber Asphalt Company, $20,969.50.

For furnishing and laying water mains from Shaft No. 25, New Aqueduct, to the pumping stations at High Bridge, Domenico Lordi, $10,919.77.

Centre Street, from Leonard to White Street, Barber Asphalt Company, $10,380.50.

New Volume of the Society List.

The Society List and Club Register for the season of 1894-5, printed and bound in an attractive manner, has just been issued. It contains, as usual, information that is of value to all persons who have a desire to know who constitute society in New-York City.

The residences and club addresses of the men and the married and maiden names of the women, with their addresses, are given; also the officers of the leading city clubs, and other information of a general nature.

The advertisements contained in the volume are those of the firms whose names appear in connection with most of the social functions in the city, and will be found convenient for use in preparing for any social occasion. The book may be purchased at Brentano's, 31 Union Square.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
A great display is FLINT'S Furniture exhibit at 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

LACE CURTAINS.

We are now showing complete lines of White Irish Points, all new and elegant patterns, at the following very moderate prices per pair: $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50, $8.50, $10.00.

These goods have been marked unusually low to dispose of them quickly.

We also have odd lots of White and Ecru Irish Points, one, two and three pairs of each kind; these will be sold at a great reduction from former prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.,
Third Av., Cor. 123d St.,
New-York.
Four Brooklyn Stores.

Let us impress upon you one fact that you can tie to.

No one sells thoroughly good clothes for boys (and especially little boys) any cheaper than we do.

Don't let the din and clatter of "bargain ads" obscure this fact.

On the other hand, don't take it for granted; come and see the clothes and the prices.

See our $5 Reefers.
See our $5 Suits.

You don't mind saving a dollar, do you? See our $4 and $5 Shoes. We think you're paying a dollar more for no better shoes.

"Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly" for November is out. Mailed free.

WEDDINGS OF YESTERDAY

Niles—Brookman.

The wedding of Miss Sadie Brookman, daughter of Henry D. Brookman, to Philip Bradford Niles in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, yesterday morning was attended by many society people of Brooklyn and this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, rector of the church.

The church was elaborately decorated, American Beauty roses and pink chrysanthemums mingling with the dark-green foliage of many palms. Wax candles in candelabra were burning upon the altar. Across the aisle hung a rope of lilies of the valley. The bride carried a bouquet of the same flowers, combined with white orchids.

The two bridesmaids carried garlands of Bride Roses and ferns, and the ushers wore boutonnières of white gardenias.

The wedding breakfast took place at the Brookman mansion, 118 Remsen Street, where there were also rich floral decorations.

T. Sufferin Taller of New-York was the best man. The bridegroom had performed a similar service at his wedding two years ago. The bridesmaids were Miss Madge Brookman and Miss Florence Brookman. The ushers were R. Livingston Beekman, Frank L. Henry, Richard A. Peabody of New-York, Arthur M. Hatch, and John Prentice of Brooklyn.

Bucknall—Legg.

There was a pretty wedding at the Church of the Divine Paternity late yesterday afternoon, when Miss Clara Legg was married to Henry W. J. Bucknall.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin and Duchesse point lace, and carried a bouquet of orange blossoms, white orchids, and lilies of the valley. Miss Grace Tingue, the only bridesmaid, wore a gown of yellow satin and chiffon, with a large Gainsborough hat. Ernest Bliss acted as best man, Seymour L. Husted being unable to be present. The ushers were George Albert Legg, Edward Perry, James Motley, Hugh Hill, Lawrence B. Stoddard, and Augustin Monroe.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 25 West Eighty-first Street, after the ceremony. The house was beautifully decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums.

Troescher—Hesdorfer.

The Church of the Heavenly Rest was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening when Miss A. Estelle Hesdorfer and Albert A. Troescher were married. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride was dressed in white satin and point lace, and wore diamonds. The maid of honor, Miss Lillian N. Leach, was in pink satin and point lace, and carried pink flowers. There were no bridesmaids. Robert F. Troescher, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were J. Hesdorfer, Benjamin Bensinger, Emil Palmenberg, and Frank J. Keller.

A large reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 42 East Seventy-third Street.

Pentreath—Shotts.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 21.—A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Shotts to-day, when their daughter Ida was married to John William Pentreath. The Rev. A. B. Carver, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, officiated.

The bride's gown was of white duchess satin with chiffon and pearl trimmings. She carried a white and silver Prayer Book. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and her ornaments were diamonds and pearls. The maid of honor was Miss Carrie I. Bowler, a cousin of the bride, who wore white silk with trimming of chiffon and satin ribbon. Her bouquet was of pink chrysanthemums. William G. Pentreath of Troy was the best man.

The wedding was a very quiet one, only the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom being present.

Burleigh—Stockton.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Miss Isis Iturbide Stockton, daughter of Gen. Robert F. Stockton, President of the United Railroad Companies, was married this afternoon in Trinity Church to George William Burleigh of New-York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Barber, rector of the church.

The maid of honor was Miss Helen G. Green, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Margaret and Katharine Beardsley, nieces of the bride. Richard F. Woods of Philadelphia was best man. The ushers were Henry W. Green of Trenton, Arthur P. Kemp of New-York, William F. Jackson and Chauncey G. Parker of Newark, Sidney A. Merriam of New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Percy R. Pyne, third, and Alfred K. Riggs of Baltimore.

A reception at the home of Gen. Stockton followed the ceremony.

The International Gas Main.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—The last section of the big international gas main was hauled across the river to-day to the Canadian shore. Gas will be flowing through it by Saturday night.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

A Boy

From 12 to 18 years, is looked after just as carefully by us as is his younger brother. We know he wants his clothes as perfect in every little detail as a man's, and that we can please him is shown by the steady increase in this branch of our business. Our

Single breasted, 4 button Sack Suits—$12.00.
Double breasted Sack Suits, —$12.50.

Made of blue and black Cheviots, all wool, fast colors, show that our prices are right, also—with guarantee, of course, to give satisfactory wear.

60-62 West 23d St.

Our Special
25c.
Hemstitched Towel

is of large, comfortable size, measuring 24x41 inches, with a wide hem, is made of pure linen Huckaback of heavy, durable quality—in appearance it looks like a fifty-cent towel and would be fair value at that price.

Registered Trademark

Attention is invited to our extensive line of Toilet and Bath Towels, in every desirable size, make, and quality, ranging in price from $1.50 to $24.00 per dozen. Fancy Towels—with drawn work or embroidered borders, from $1.00 to $7.50 each.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
THE LINEN STORE,
14 West 23d St.

STAMPED ON THE PRESIDENT'S PORTRAIT

Members of the Bushwick Democratic Club Disgrace Themselves.

The members of the Bushwick Democratic Club of Brooklyn are indignant over the disgraceful actions of several of the younger members of that organization on election night. The club is composed of respectable and influential Democrats of the Eastern District of the City of Churches. S. S. Whitehouse, Chairman of the old Democratic General Committee, was formerly President of the club, and County Auditor Keller is one of the members.

Many of the members assembled at the clubhouse election night to receive the returns. The news was not encouraging, and at an early hour most of the principal members went away, leaving the clubhouse in the possession of some of the younger.

Several of these young men absorbed a large quantity of alcoholic stimulants, and proceeded to bring discredit on themselves and the club. They took an oil portrait of President Grover Cleveland from the walls, where it had hung for several years as one of the most-admired ornaments of the clubhouse, and carried it down into the cellar.

They threw the picture on the floor, stamped on it, and danced and sang around it. They were vainly remonstrated with by several of the members who had not lost their senses.

The portrait cost $500, and was presented to the club by Brewer Philip Leibinger on his election as a member of the organization.

Mr. Whitehouse yesterday denounced the young men who had demolished the picture. "If it is destroyed," he said, "the men who are legally guilty will surely be expelled from our organization."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Brown-Bedell Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Adele F. Bedell to the Rev. Henry M. Brown in the Park Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, on Tuesday was largely attended. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis E. Smith of New-Rochelle, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, pastor of the church. Miss Bedell is well known among the women artists of the city. She has been for a number of years a Director of the Art Students' League. The bridegroom is a popular preacher in the upper part of the city. There were no bridesmaids. Joseph T. Brown, Jr., brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The ushers were Joseph P. Donavan, Robert E. Parsons, William Bennett, and Joseph O. McKelvey. The bride was given away by her uncle, Herman Atwood.

—Golden Wedding Celebration.—Mr. and Mrs. Benedickt Heyman celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at their home, 213 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, last Sunday in the presence of children, grandchildren, and a large gathering of relatives and friends. There were many presents. Mr. and Mrs. Heyman are both natives of Kreintheim, Baden, Germany. They have been residents of this country twenty-five years.

—Luncheon to Mrs. Bagley.—Mrs. Ralph Trautman, who was First Vice President of the Lady Board of Managers of the Columbian Exposition, will give a luncheon to Mrs. John J. Bagley of Detroit at her home, 27 Beekman Place, on Friday. Mrs. Bagley was one of the Commissioners at Large to the World's Fair, is Vice President of the National Council of Women, and is Chairman of the present World's Fair Memorial Building Committee.

—Sentheimer-Olsen Wedding.—Miss Willa E. Olsen and Frederic W. Sentheimer were married on Tuesday, at high noon, at the home of the bride's mother, 1,756 Madison Avenue. The Rev. Samuel Alman of the Emanuel Baptist Church officiated. The bride's sister, Miss Gussie D. Olsen, acted as bridesmaid, and James F. Brennan served as best man.

—Miss Helen Browne's Engagement.—The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Browne, daughter of Philip R. Browne of East Fifty-second Street, to Henry R. McNaught of Boston. The wedding, which will take place in December, will be followed by a bridal trip abroad.

—Babies' Hospital Tea.—The Babies' Hospital, 657 and 659 Lexington Avenue, is to be the scene of a pretty tea on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Richard Arnold, Mrs. Bryce Gray, Jr., Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, and others are interested workers.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 22, will commence the sale of

Isaac Smith's Son & Co.'s
ENTIRE RETAIL
STOCK OF
UMBRELLAS,
AT ONE-THIRD LESS
THAN REGULAR PRICE.

This well-known city firm, giving up their Retail Department, have sold to us, at an extremely low price, for cash, their entire retail stock of Umbrellas.

Isaac Smith's Son & Co. (established 1802) is the oldest and most reliable house in the Umbrella trade in this Country, making only first-class and high-grade goods.

The stock is all new, just made up for the coming Holiday Season, and comprises a complete Umbrella Store, including a fine line of Walking Sticks.

West 23d Street.

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use. Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.
NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.
TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.
FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS,
110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

CITY AND VICINITY

—The drum corps of Grammar School No. 66 of King's Bridge will give an exhibition drill at the Flower Show, at the Grand Central Palace, Saturday evening. The Flower Show is attracting as many visitors as ever, and every visit gives the promenader an additional surprise. The Pan-American exhibit in the Mexican section shows a collection of manufactured articles.

—John Clancy, who was arrested on suspicion of having thrown his wife out of a five-story window on Nov. 3, was released from custody yesterday morning. It was proved that his wife had St. Anthony's dance, and fell from the fire-escape while attempted to visit a neighbor.

—A professional entertainment and ball for the benefit of the relief fund of the Congregation Ansche Chesed will be held on Thanksgiving evening at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. The entertainment will begin at 8 o'clock.

—An open meeting of the Nineteenth District Political Equality Club will be held tomorrow evening at the home of Miss F. W. Trow, 34 West Sixty-fifth Street. The Rev. Phoebe Hanaford will speak on woman's suffrage.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of Patrick H. Gaffney for a mandamus compelling Commissioner Squier to reinstate him as a laborer. The Park Commissioner offered to reinstate him, as he was a veteran, but Gaffney refused to accept the position unless he received $100 for compensation for the time he lost. Justice Gaynor holds that in law this was a refusal to accept reinstatement, for he imposed an unlawful condition.

—The will of Mrs. Mary Ann Cozine was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County yesterday. The estate is valued at $72,000. To her son, Joseph E. Cozine, she leaves the property at Bath Beach known as Elberon, and the rest of the estate goes to her daughter, Mary Jane Cozine. If either contests, the one contesting is to forfeit all interest in the estate.

—Superintendent Flocken of the Bureau of Streets, attached to the Department of City Works, has reported that during his term of office the expenses have been greatly reduced. Under the previous administration the office cost $54,058. Under the present reform administration the office has cost $36,750, a saving of $17,308 in the year.

—There was a double celebration at the House of the Good Shepherd yesterday. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Porcile, assisted by Bishop McDonnell. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution, and also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. Mother Loretta O'Brien's entrance to the sisterhood.

—Application was made to Judge Moore in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday for the appointment of a commission to examine the condition of James Holt, sexton of the Episcopal Church of the Atonement, who in August last killed his wife. Holt is in jail, and asserts that his wife is not dead.

—Sergt. Edward A. Gaus of the Thirteenth Precinct wants to be a Police Captain. He is indorsed by Henry Batterman, William Berri, Henry B. Scharmann, and Excise Commissioner Joseph C. Hacker.

—Dr. Elias H. Bartley has been appointed honorary consultant to the Bureau of Chemistry and Food Inspectors, without salary. This is a new office created by Health Commissioner Emery.

—Mayor Schieren has received a number of letters from citizens urging him to sign the resolution abolishing the street bands.

Yonkers.

—The Board of Trade unanimously favors the establishment of public parks. The board has also adopted a resolution asking the Central-Hudson Railroad Company to improve the space in front of the passenger station, at the foot of Main Street, and also that a proper roadway be made from South Broadway to the Park Hill station of the New-York and Putnam Railroad.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church has presented to Mrs. T. F. Smyth of Danbury a large and handsome picture in a heavy gilt frame, entitled "St. Cecilia and the Angels," in recognition of her valuable services as director of their recent Old Folks' Concert.

—The revival meetings to be led by Evangelist Mills will begin next Tuesday. They will begin in the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, and plans have been made to canvass the whole city, from the Hudson to the Bronx and from the northern to the southern boundaries.

—Howard Martin will this evening give a lecture in Music Hall on "Glimpses of China and the Chinese." Mr. Martin was for years Secretary of the United States Legation in China, and many years a resident in Japan.

—The City Club held its annual meeting last evening. The complimentary dinner to President Theodore H. Silkman, who has just been elected Surrogate of Westchester County, will take place this evening.

—Students of the New-York College of Music, under the direction of Alexander Lambert, will give a concert for the benefit of St. Andrew's Chapel in Teutonia Hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 4.

—A delegation from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this city paid a visit to the county jail, at White Plains, on Tuesday. They sang hymns and made addresses to the inmates.

—Miss Frances Dana Archbold is to be introduced to the fashionable set at a tea which her mother, Mrs. John D. Archbold, will give on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 8.

—The receipts at the office of the Yonkers Building and Loan Association on Tuesday night amounted to $3,100.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors and the County Court yesterday morning adjourned out of respect to the memory of Odle Close, whose funeral took place yesterday at Croton Falls, where he lived. Mr. Close was an ex-member of the board and a prominent member of the Westchester County bar.

—Although Edson Lewis, Republican, has been sworn in as Mayor of Mount Vernon, his Democratic opponent, E. W. Fiske, will continue his contest in the courts to have him ousted, on the ground that Mr. Lewis was not elected.

Awards for Brooklyn Bonds.

Twenty-three proposals, aggregating $5,700,000, were opened by Mayor Schieren and Controller Corwin yesterday for the following bond issues:

$100,000 sewerage fund bonds, payable July 1, 1897, issued under the provisions of section 30, title 15 of chapter 583 of the laws of 1888.

$150,000 permanent water loan bonds, issued under the provisions of section 11, title 15 of chapter 583, laws of 1888, payable Jan. 1, 1914.

Also, $50,000 soldiers' and sailors' monument bonds, issued under provisions of chapter 586 of the laws of 1893, payable Jan. 1, 1925.

Under the provisions of chapter 455 of the laws of 1894, all of the above bonds are free and exempt from all taxation except for State purposes.

The awards made were as follows: Bensell & Everett—Sewerage bonds, at $101.53; N. W. Harris & Co.—Water bonds, at $107.83; N. W. Harris & Co.—Monument bonds, at $110.31.

O'NEILL'S,
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

LADIES' IMPORTED COSTUMES.
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
—IN—
MIRROIR SILKS,
GLACÉ CRÉPONS, Etc.,
Trimmed with the Richest Furs and Velvets, at
ONE-THIRD IMPORT COST,
65.00 to 100.00 each;
Formerly 195.00 to 350.00.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS and COSTUMES,
Our own make,
In Cheviots, Crepons, Broadcloths, Etc.,
Latest and most desirable shapes,
14.98, 16.75, 34.98,
Formerly 26.75, 28.75, 50.00.

BRASS FIRE GOODS,
FENDERS, FIRE SCREENS, ANDIRONS, FIRE SETS, COAL AND WOOD STANDS, HEARTH BROOMS, &c., &c.

LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d St.

Fur Lined Opera Wraps.

Lined variously; Sable, Chinchilla, Ermine, Manchurian Lamb.
Some as low as $75.
Ermine Collarettes, $16; Mantles, $145;
Collars, $60; Chinchilla Collarettes, $24;
Mantles, $185; Collars, $85.

C. G. Gunther's Sons
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NEW STORE, BEST, CARPETS.
WEST 14TH ST., CHEAPEST, CARPETS.
NEAR 6TH AV. NEWEST CARPETS.

Thursday
Nov. 22-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

GRAVE OF GEN. FREMONT

Remains of the Pathfinder to be Interred This Afternoon.

HIS MONUMENT WILL BE A CROSS

The Great Explorer's Widow Gives the Reasons for Accepting This Design, Quoting from a Letter of His.

The remains of Gen. John C. Frémont, after lying for four years in a receiving vault in Rockland Cemetery, N. Y., will this afternoon be removed to a burial plot in one of the most picturesque localities of the cemetery and interred with appropriate exercises. This will mark the first stage in the plan, which has now assumed very definite shape, of erecting a handsome monument to the memory of that intrepid explorer, who, back in the forties, was known throughout the country as "the Pathfinder."

The exercises this afternoon will be particularly interesting from the fact that a large number of the hardy California pioneers, those who have since become known to history as the '49ers, will go up to the cemetery in a body to do honor to the man whom many of them knew well in the far West forty years and more ago.

The New-York Society of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California will attend in a body. Besides these there will be a number of prominent persons from New-York and the vicinity, some of whom were old friends of Frémont. Among those who have been invited are Chauncey M. Depew, who delivered one of his first political speeches for Frémont during the latter's Presidential campaign in 1856; Bishop Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Gen. Horace Porter, C. P. Huntington, and Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the successor of Gen. O. O. Howard. If Bishop Potter should be unable to go, the services at the cemetery will probably be conducted by Dr. Dix. Bishop Potter, however, has promised to send a representative in case he is unable to attend.

Among the old Californians who will go to Rockland are the President of the New-York society, Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy; the Vice Presidents, John Gault and Henry Wilson of this city; James M. Wiltsie of Pittsford, N. Y., and Charles R. Street of Huntington, L. I.; Francis D. Clark, the Secretary and Treasurer; C. Lydecker, B. F. Pond, George B. Roys, Capt. W. F. Black, John D. Townsend, Capt. Samuel S. Clapp, Charles W. Schumann, Joseph M. Pray, George F. Bendel, Joseph Evans, Richard F. Paulesin, and Col. Charles J. Murphy.

The party will go on a special train leaving Jersey City about 1 o'clock.

The plan of the monument which is to be erected in the plot where Gen. Frémont's body is to be buried has practically been decided upon, and it will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. The design of J. Massey Rhind, the artist and sculptor of this city, has recently been adopted. His plan follows out the suggestions of Mrs. Frémont, who is now living in Los Angeles, Cal., with her daughter. She went there shortly after her husband's death. The monument will be in the form of a cross. This was Mrs. Frémont's preference, and the reason for it brings up an interesting bit of early American history. In a letter recently received by a friend in this city from Mrs. Frémont she tells why she chooses the cross, and shows, in quoting from her late husband's writings, that she is simply following out ideas forcibly expressed in one of his early exploring tours.

In this letter Mrs. Frémont says: "In his first expedition, made in 1842, while yet under thirty, he had made the ascent of what has since been called Frémont's Peak, in Wyoming, and now reserved by State legislation as a State Park. On returning to the camp of deposit, near a great rock named by the engineers Peak Independence, Gen. Frémont said: 'Here, not unmindful of the custom of early travelers and explorers in our country, I engraved on that rock of the far West a symbol of the Christian faith. Among the thickly-inscribed names I made on the hard granite the impression of large cross, which I covered with a black preparation of India rubber, well calculated to resist the influence of wind and rain. It stands amidst the names of many who have long since found their way to the grave, and for whom the giant rock is a huge tombstone.

"'One, George Weymouth, was sent out to Maine by the Earl of Southampton, Lord Arundel, and others and in the narration of his discoveries he says: "The next day we ascended in our pinnace that part of the river which lies near to the westward, carrying with us a cross—a thing never omitted by any Christian traveler—which we erected at the ultimate end of our journey."'

"This was in the year 1605, and in 1842 I obeyed the feeling of early travelers and left the impression of the cross deeply engraved on a vast rock, one thousand miles beyond the Mississippi, to which discoverers have given the national name of Rock Independence.

"In 1856 this cross was made the pretext for harsh attacks on the General, who refused any explanation beyond what his writings had given. A committee of editors, Thurlow Weed being their rough spokesman, insisted on his denying that he was a Catholic. He was not, but would not take the ground that therefore a man was disqualified for public trust.

"Now the General has reached the 'ultimate end' of his route; the Pathfinder knows, but we who still walk by faith, are the stronger for every example of faith in the indestructible soul, the essence of our being. My preference would be the cross above the plain slab, marked simply, 'Frémont; on side panels, his own words showing lifelong faith in God's guidance, and which, though he is dead, yet speak kind words of strength and cheer to a doubting, halting generation.

"But I prefer the plain, level slab, and the name only, 'stripped of all titles,' which best fits with the man who did so much and claimed nothing."

The words to which Mrs. Frémont refers in her letter are the following, uttered by Gen. Frémont in Washington in 1886: "The dead should be known to us simply by their names, stripped of all titles which belonged to the usages of life. All its titles, honors, paraphernalia are left behind—they are stripped of all; only the soul, what was the indestructible essence, remaining, and should have only the simplest name to designate it."

The plot which is to be Gen. Frémont's final resting place was selected some time ago by a very near friend of Mrs. Frémont's and her son, Lieut. Frémont, of the United States Army. Another son is in the navy. The plot is on a high bluff in the cemetery, commanding a magnificent view for miles up and down the Hudson River, and of the towns on the opposite bank, including Tarrytown, Hastings, Irvington, Dobbs Ferry, and Sing Sing.

The monument will be plainly visible from the river for a great distance. Its cost will be several thousand dollars. It is Mrs. Frémont's intention to erect it herself, providing her claim against the Government, which has been pending for several years, is decided in her favor. It is said that a decision is expected at the next session of Congress. Otherwise the different societies of California pioneers will take the matter in hand and build the monument.

Mrs. Frémont is now over seventy years of age and is living quietly at Los Angeles.

LEONIA PEOPLE ARE REJOICING

They Vote Down Borough Incorporation, and by So Doing They Deal a Blow to Palisades Park's Aspirations.

LEONIA, N. J., Nov. 21.—Leonia held a borough election to-day, and decided against incorporation by a vote of 64 to 9.

The whole proceeding was a defensive measure. Some time ago the citizens of Palisades Park, which is small and straggling, determined to take a slice of Leonia, which is large and thrifty, within its own boundary limits, and thus, having acquired the legal population necessary for the incorporation of a borough, constitute one and attain a standing in the Hackensack Council, with a Freeholder of its own. They went about the matter quietly, for they feared that if the Leonia people heard that they were doing it the scheme would be killed.

They held meetings with closed doors, prepared a petition, had it signed, and finally appointed a sub-committee to go to Hackensack and obtain Judge Van Valen's order for a borough election. About ten days ago the committee went to Hackensack to see Judge Van Valen, who would have no alternative but to sign the order if everything was legally done. But, when they arrived in Judge Van Valen's presence, they ascertained that the Leonia Citizens' Committee, an hour or so before, had obtained from the Judge an order permitting them to hold a borough election, and that they had been beaten at their own game.

While they had been holding their secret meetings and smiling at the Leonia people's lack of gumption, the latter had been quietly working a little scheme of their own. It was a defensive and not an offensive scheme, however, for Leonia had had no thought of becoming a borough until Palisades Park had compelled her to by endeavoring to steal a portion of her land and population.

The election was held in the Lyceum. It was expected that the disappointed Palisades Park people would influence their friends in Leonia to vote against the measure. They themselves were in a pleasant mood, because in the afternoon they obtained an order for a borough election on their own hook. This they did by changing their line and enveloping a large Polish settlement upon the hill. The polls were opened at 6 A. M. and closed at 7 P. M. There was no disturbance of any kind. A vote of 64 to 9 decided against incorporation. The Leonia people having ascertained that the Park people couldn't take any of their land had voted against their own measure and were safe. Palisades Park will now probably vote against a borough, have the line changed again, and endeavor to return to the old boundary line.

QUIGG'S BOOMLET FOR SPEAKER

OLIVER SUMNER TEALL THE ONLY MAN WHO IS IN HIS WAY.

The Second Undetermined Whether to Support "Ell" or "Olly"—But We Know What Congress Will Do.

While ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed has been almost silent as to the actions of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan has been so engaged in a hustle for a seat in the Senate that he has forgotten it, and Joseph G. Cannon has been basking in silence on the banks of the Sangamon, and other leaders of the Republican Party have been confining their attention to an analysis of the vote, Quigg has broken forth with an utterance.

Quigg, by the assistance of William Leary, is the Congressman from the Fourteenth New-York District—a quiet, thoughtful man, and harmless, as men go, among those who hold seats in the National House. But Quigg is not the "old man reticent," nor is he coy and shy. He is not, moreover, "the young-man-afraid-of-his-voice." Quigg has spoken.

At a meeting in his district two nights ago, speaking as one of the soothsayers or official seers, he outlined the policy which the next Republican Congress will pursue, and he did it in a way which led some of his hearers to say that he "gave it out cold."

This is what he said:

The McKinley bill will not be re-enacted. We want in this country a policy of protection moderately and equitably applied. We must not forget the lessons of the elections of 1890 and 1892. But immediately after roll call and prayers of the first day's session of the Fifty-fourth Congress legislation will be begun to repeal the tax on incomes and a tax on raw sugar.

And as Quigg thus "gave out," or "gave away," possibly, the policy which Thomas B. Reed and his associates are to follow, there sat about him men whose ears, as he poured his hot words into them, burned with admiration. One of them was Tom Ronan, the orator from Divver's district, "the Chauncey M. Depew of the Second." There were others, but they were chiefly from the up-town districts, where there is lacking that hot zeal which breaks out into hustling in Ronan's district.

But Ronan took the speech of Quigg to the Second. To a few of his friends he repeated some of it. In the sidewalk conferences it was told with added eloquence how Quigg was going to repeal the income tax and the tax on raw sugar.

Quigg's fame spread. Up one side and down the other along the Bowery his name was spoken yesterday as the first who "had given out cold" what the Republican Congress would do.

For a time Quigg was said to be a greater man than Oliver Sumner Teall. Disputes were numerous on this point, and it looked as if Quigg would become a living picture on the Bowery, while Teall's portrait would be forever turned to the wall.

Debates were had as to whether it was better for the Second to throw its influence in behalf of Quigg for Speaker of the next House of Representatives or for Teall for Street-Cleaning Commissioner. Opinion was divided, and last night the question had not been settled.

Quigg evidently would be in the lead if only one of these positions could be had. But it was pointed out by some that both might be within reach.

"Didn't Our Chauncey take us up to the Union League and give us a feed? Didn't we cut down the majority by 8,000 votes? Didn't we show we was the banner district in the city? What's the matter with layin' these facts before Tom Reed, an' the other men, an' demandin' that Quigg be Speaker? This is no time to be takin' back seats. What we wants is Quigg for Speaker, an' we wants it bad. Teall's all right, but what's a Street-Cleaning Commissioner compared with Speaker? Hurray for Quigg, who's goin' to repeal the income tax and the tax on raw sugar."

These were some of the arguments which were to be heard all through that section of the city. Tom Ronan had unconsciously started a Speakership boom for the modest man who "gave out cold" what Congress is going to do.

PITEZEL PROBABLY ALIVE

Said to Have Been Seen in Chicago Within Two Weeks.

LIGHT ON THE INSURANCE MYSTERY

The Supposed Dead Man's Child Furnishes Evidence for the Insurance Company—Her Mother Enraged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The sensational conspiracy against the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, for which Herman Mudgett, alias Harry H. Holmes, alias Howard; Lawyer Jeptha D. Howe of St. Louis and Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitezel have been indicted, the former and the latter being under arrest here, took a new and unexpected turn to-day.

The development was in the nature of a dispatch received by President Fouse of the Fidelity Association from the concern's Chicago representative, in which it was stated that Pitezel, the reported victim, was seen in that city within two weeks. Pitezel, according to the dispatch, was located in Meyer's saloon, on Sixty-ninth Street, in company with a man named Ryan. If this shall prove to be true, it will confirm what Holmes, the arch conspirator, has persistently adhered to—that Pitezel is alive.

President Fouse is inclined to the belief, in view of this information, which he considers to be thoroughly reliable, that Pitezel is among the living. "I think murder was done," he stated this afternoon, "but I believe the victim was a man other than Pitezel." Then, dwelling upon this development, he continued: "Our representative further says that the Mr. Ryan with whom Pitezel was seen is a Chicago business man who knows Pitezel well, having had business relations with him."

"Our Chicago man subsequently saw Ryan, but the latter declared his inability to locate Pitezel, the two having parted after leaving the saloon. The Pinkerton Agency and our representative are now at work upon a clew, and I should not be surprised if Pitezel were found in a few days."

President Fouse states that he expects to recover a portion, at least, of the $10,000 fraudulently secured from the association. "We have procured an attachment in St. Louis against Howe," he added, "to recover $2,200 of the money he received."

As Holmes maintains that the three missing Pitezel children are with their father, the discovery of the supposed victim will probably clear up the mystery regarding the offspring.

President Fouse had an interview this afternoon with Mrs. Pitezel. The latter's sixteen-year-old daughter, Meda, was present in the cell, and the talk had not proceeded far when the girl declared that she believed her father to be alive. The daughter then told of a conversation she had with her father in Chicago in August last, during which Pitezel said:

"My daughter, if at any time you should hear that I am dead, or that anything very serious has happened to me, do not believe it. I will be safe, no matter what you hear."

The girl had barely finished making this statement when her mother sprang to her feet, and, throwing her arms around wildly, exclaimed:

"Such lies! Such falsehoods I have never met with as in this affair; and even you, my own child, have deceived me heartlessly and mercilessly!"

As the mother finished, she cast a look of scorn on her daughter. The girl further said that after the death of her father was reported, she met Holmes in Boston. Holmes said to her: "I suppose your father told you what to think if his death was reported?" To this Meda made an affirmative reply, whereupon Holmes declared: "Well, that's right."

The President of the Fidelity Association secured additional information from Mrs. Pitezel, which tended to show that Howe was in league with Holmes. Mr. Fouse afterward held a long conversation with Holmes.

HUNTING UP HOLMES'S RECORD

Victims of His Operations All Over the Country Making Themselves Known.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 21.—Benton T. Lyman came here from Chicago last February and placed on record a deed from a person named Bond to Lyman for 100 feet front on Rush and Second Streets. Bond got title by deed from Minnie R. Williams, executed before a notary whose name was said to be Holmes. On this property Lyman began the erection of a three-story stone building.

At that time O. C. Pratt, who is now known to be H. H. Howard, alias Holmes, in custody in Philadelphia for conspiracy to defraud a life-insurance company, appeared on the scene and was introduced by Lyman as superintendent of the work. Pratt left town a few days later, with many creditors searching for him. Lyman had sold one lot to a Fort Worth man, who, fearing his title had been clouded by Pratt's acts in connection with liens on the property, began to investigate. He found that Minnie R. Williams had been working for a typewriting concern in Chicago, known as Allen & Co. She wrote late in 1893 to her sister, Miss Annie Williams of Midlothian, Texas, to come to Chicago, saying that she was going to be married and go to Europe. The sister, who was a teacher in the Midlothian Academy, at once packed up and left for Chicago, leaving orders to forward her trunk in a week. No word ever came from either sister. Chicago was the last place in which Minnie Williams was seen. When Pratt ran away, creditors attached the property, but the court appointed a receiver, who has been searching for Lyman, but without success.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—The confession of H. H. Holmes, made at Philadelphia yesterday, contains one statement that he was a student here, and that the corpse that he used in his last case was procured from this city. Inquiry at the two medical colleges in the city shows that no one of that name has ever been connected with them. No one in them at present admits any knowledge of him.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 21.—H. H. Holmes, the insurance swindler, in his partial confession to the detectives who were taking him from Boston to Philadelphia, said that he was supporting his father and mother in this city. Most diligent inquiry here has failed to disclose any one who will acknowledge Holmes as a kinsman. But B. F. Pitezel, Holmes's accomplice and supposed victim, has a brother, John Pitezel, who lives near Kankakee.

FRANKLIN, Ind., Nov. 21.—Howard, alias Holmes, is well known here. He married Miss Georgie Yoke a year ago. Her mother lives here, but would say nothing about her affairs. She had not heard anything of the insurance case until yesterday. Her daughter, Mrs. Howard, is now, she says, in Montreal, Canada. In a letter received from her Monday she said nothing of the present difficulties. They were married in Denver, Col. Howard and his wife visited here in October and then announced that they would shortly sail for Germany to spend the Winter. Mrs. Yoke, the mother of the wife, would say nothing of the crime.

TILTON, N. H., Nov. 21.—The identity of H. H. Howard, alias Holmes, has been clearly established here as that of a native of this State, Herman W. Mudgett. His wife, in an interview, during which she was first made acquainted with the true character of her husband, gives much interesting information regarding his early life. She is living here quietly with her fifteen-year-old son, and is supporting herself by dressmaking. She says she married Mudgett in Loudon, this State, more than sixteen years ago, and that for a time he taught school in Gilmanton and Alton. Afterward he studied medicine at Burlington, Vermont, and later in the Michigan University, during which time she resided with her father in Loudon.

She finally joined him at Ann Arbor, but returned to Loudon. She lost all trace of the man after he visited her in 1888, and told her he was going to Chicago on business, until he came to her home about two weeks ago. He only remained a few hours, when he left for Boston, promising to come soon again.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—H. H. Holmes, the life-insurance swindler now under arrest in Philadelphia, is charged with being the cause of the mysterious disappearance of a third woman during his operations in Chicago. That person is Miss Kate Durkee, and she is said to have had considerable property. A year ago creditors of Holmes made a desperate effort to find out who and where Miss Durkee was. It was supposed at that time that she was an accomplice of Holmes's, and that property illegally obtained was being transferred in her name. Suddenly Kate Durkee dropped from sight, and, like the Williams sisters, has left no trace behind.

George B. Chamberlin, proprietor of a mercantile agency, who represents a number of Holmes's creditors, believes Miss Durkee was murdered.

"Kate Durkee" was the name signed to a mortgage on some real estate of considerable value. The mortgage was turned over to Chamberlin for the benefit of creditors. Shortly after the mortgage was given to Holmes, at his request, to have a clerical error corrected, but the document was never returned. At this time the Misses Williams disappeared, and a search for the giver of the mortgage failed to disclose any such person, although Holmes had given several references. Investigation showed that these people had met a dark woman, "who had been introduced as Miss Kate Durkee," but they did not know her personally.

Pitezel Was Once a Detective.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 21.—Four years ago B. F. Pitezel, who figures in the Philadelphia insurance swindle for which H. H. Holmes is now locked up, was a resident of this city. He, with John Carpenter, operated a detective agency and made a number of clever captures. Pitezel worked up a puzzling case at Garden City, Iowa, and arrested one of the citizens who fired the place and killed an officer while escaping. He left a large number of unpaid bills.

CONNECTICUT'S OFFICIAL PLURALITIES

The State Board of Canvassers Completes the Count of the Vote.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 21.—The State Board of Canvassers, consisting of State Secretary Phelan, Treasurer Sanger, and Controller Staub, met at the Capitol this afternoon and canvassed the records of the votes cast at the State election. They made the official count of the vote as follows:

Governor—Total vote, 154,951; Coffin, (Rep.,) 83,975; Cady, (Dem.,) 66,287; Pond, (Proh.,) 2,310; Bingham, (People's,) 1,546; Tuekey, (Soc.-Labor,) 829; scattering, 34. Coffin's plurality, 17,688; majority, 12,969.

Lieutenant Governor—Total vote, 155,051; Cooke, (Rep.,) 83,982; Beardsley, (Dem.,) 66,329; Manchester, (Proh.,) 2,299; Perkins, (People's,) 1,551; Pilgrim, (Soc.-Labor,) 547; scattering, 343. Cooke's plurality, 17,653; majority, 12,913.

State Secretary—Total vote, 154,834; Mowry, (Rep.,) 84,172; Kilduff, (Dem.,) 65,906; all others, 4,756. Mowry's plurality, 18,266; majority, 13,510.

Treasurer—Total vote, 154,900; Hodge, (Rep.,) 83,765; Bowen, (Dem.,) 66,424; all others, 4,711. Hodge's plurality, 17,341; majority, 12,630.

Controller—Total vote, 154,915; Mead, (Rep.,) 82,971; Staub, (Dem.,) 67,319; all others, 4,625. Mead's plurality, 15,652; majority, 11,027.

The Congressional vote was:

First District—Henry, (Rep.,) 20,322; Sperry, (Dem.,) 15,115. Henry's plurality, 5,207.

Second District—Sperry, (Rep.,) 28,749; Pigott, (Dem.,) 21,821. Sperry's plurality, 6,928.

Third District—Russell, (Rep.,) 12,095; Beckwith, (Dem.,) 9,047. Russell's plurality, 3,048.

Fourth District—Hill, (Rep.,) 24,012; De Forest, (Dem.,) 18,559. Hill's plurality, 5,453.

All the County Sheriffs are Republicans, and the Senate will stand 22 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

THERE'S NO GORILLA NEAR WHITE PLAINS

The Story of a Roaming Ape Is Purely a "Fake."

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Periodically the people of this vicinity are treated to stories in the newspapers of the appearance of wild animals of different kinds, causing destruction in the outskirts of some of the hamlets in this town, or near by. A few years ago a panther was described as frightening the farmers and killing live stock, but when investigated, the story proved a hoax. Likewise there was a wild man of the woods back of Poundridge, who was described by "eye witnesses," who admitted afterward that they only invented the story for a scare.

The latest in this line is a gorilla, or chimpanzee, which is said to be ranging at large in the vicinity of Kensico Lake, and in the "Nigger Hills," as a certain locality back of White Plains is called. It is furthermore asserted that a farmer named Mosier, with some others, had seen it and fired with shotguns at it, but diligent inquiry about this village to-day could find no one who ever heard of a farmer named Mosier.

Nor could any one be found who had ever heard of the depredations of the aforesaid gorilla, chimpanzee, et al., and the first they knew that such a dangerous creature was about was in reading of it in the newspapers.

One of the local newspaper men, when asked about the story in the papers this morning, laughed and said: "It is a pure fake. There is nothing in it."

Brutally Treated by Burglars.

OWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—A Lehigh Valley Railroad employe named Franklin went to his rooms on the third floor of a brick block at Waverly, eighteen miles west of Owego, this morning at 7 o'clock and found his wife bound hand and foot to the corners of the bed, gagged, and chloroformed. She is in a critical conuition, and may not recover. The rooms had been ransacked, and the goods were thrown from the rear windows by the burglars.

Must Get Along with Gas Lamps.

The Gas Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday and decided to approve the report of an engineer in the Finance Department, which was against the proposition ti light with electricity twenty-nine streets in the annexed district now provided with gaslights.

THE ASTOR TRAMP'S WOES

Remanded to Jail Again to Await Examination This Morning.

HE GETS A STEAK AND EGGS, THOUGH

Now He's Charged with Entering to Steal $5,000 Worth of Property—The Astor Butler Gives His View.

Owing to the absence of the court stenographer at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday the case of Mrs. William Astor versus Garvin, the tired tramp, was deferred until this morning. The crowd of sightseers was disappointed in not catching a glimpse of Mr. Astor, who was represented by his butler, Thomas Hade, on whose testimony the second warrant was issued.

While the court was waiting, Montague R. Leverson, a retired member of the California bar and a member of the United States Supreme Court bar, at present living at Port Richmond, S. I., entered the room and volunteered to defend the prisoner.

"It is outrageous," said Mr. Leverson, "that a rich man should be allowed such privileges."

He expressed great satisfaction when he learned that the case was already in the hands of efficient lawyers.

When Mr. Stayton, the prisoner's counsel, came into court he immediately took his client aside and questioned him. All that he could learn, however, was that Garvin is an Irishman, about thirty years old, and has for some years been a clerk in various grocery stores.

When Garvin was brought to the desk Judge Hogan showed him an affidavit which charged him with forcing a door on the first floor of 350 Fifth Avenue, and going to the fourth floor with the intention of stealing $5,000 worth of movable property.

At the mention of $5,000 Garvin seemed to fall into a reverie, as though contemplating the luxury which it represented, and especially the downy couch in the Astor mansion. With a faraway look he pleaded not guilty.

As the court stenographer had not yet appeared, Justice Hogan set the case for a hearing at 10:30 o'clock this morning and placed Garvin under $1,000 bail for a hearing at that time.

Garvin did not seem to care about going back to jail, but thought he could stand it if he "got something inside of him."

Lawyer Stayton gave an order on an adjacent restaurant for a steak, with potatoes and eggs. At the suggestion of Detective Conolly an extra supply of bread was brought, as Garvin said he "was fond of bread."

About a dozen lawyers visited Garvin during the morning, with the intention of persuading him to bring suit against the Astors for false arrest, but Garvin, by the advice of his lawyers, observed strict silence.

A reporter for The New-York Times called at the Astor mansion yesterday afternoon, and after considerable conversation through a speaking tube, unbolting of bars, and ringing of electric bells, was admitted at the Thirty-fourth Street door, the same through which Garvin made his now famous entrance.

Thomas Hade, the butler, who is a sleek, well-groomed, smooth-faced individual of the proverbial English type, and who possesses a more than ordinary education, was very affable and willing to tell all he knew. He said that none of the servants had been discharged.

"Garvin was around here before," said the butler. "The first time he came to the house he asked for Mrs. Vanderbilt, saying he wanted to see her on important business."

At this point Anna, the maid, verified Hade's statement. She said they told Garvin whose house it was, and that the story about Garvin's ignorance concerning his whereabouts was not true.

She also said that Garvin always came in when the gate had been left open, that he several times asked for something to eat, but on other occasions did not ask for anything.

"Is it true that there was $5,000 worth of property lying about?," the butler was asked.

"No," said the butler; "the rooms are plainly furnished. The only thing to steal was a number of trunks, but he didn't touch them.

"I'll tell you what, though," said Hade, "I think that story 'bout his being asleep is rather fishy. Why, we were pounding at the door for fifteen minutes with a hammer and chisel, and that would waken 'most any man."

"What did Garvin say when the policeman awakened him?"

"He didn't say anything," replied the butler. "He leaned back as though he was going to sleep again, but the officer shook him, and told him to get on his clothes. He didn't wish to leave the bed, indeed."

Mr. Hade then went on to say that the policeman promised to come back in the morning and notify Mrs. Astor when she was to appear in court, and that it was owing to the policeman's negligence that Mrs. Astor was not represented when the case was tried.

They had no idea that his case would be disposed of so soon, the butler said, or some one would have been there.

The butler seemed to think it was a good joke, and gave it as his opinion, when the reporter was leaving, that Garvin had "a few pinwheels in his head."

In order to prevent Garvin from again occupying the laundress's bed, Mrs. Astor has fitted up the side entrance with signal bells and bolted doors, so that future Garvins will hereafter have to be contented with viewing the house from the outside.

George W. Turner, editor of a New-York morning paper, who paid Garvin's fine, says in an editorial regarding the arrest:

This is persecution. It is a bitter and cruel attempt to punish a man, not that he has been guilty of trespass, but that he has been guilty of trespass on the Astor premises.

The magnitude of his crime is not that he entered another man's house and occupied a bed, but that he had the audacity to enter Mrs. Astor's house, open and unguarded though it was, and there to occupy a bed.

The manifest discrimination here in the execution of the law is enough to make the gorge of an honest man rise with disgust.

The machinery of the law that is now hounding Garvin at the instance of John Jacob Astor would not have entertained the complaint of a tenement-house resident similarly aggrieved.

When a Times reporter asked Lawyer Stayton why Mr. Turner had not given bail for Garvin, he replied that Mr. Turner had been suddenly taken sick and was not able to be present at court. Otherwise, he would have done so.

"When our firm learned of Mr. Turner's illness," said the lawyer, "we volunteered to go on Garvin's bail, but he said he didn't want to be 'under obligations to so many people,' and that, furthermore, he was 'tired of walking around, and thought he could rest as well in jail as out.'"

"Yes," said Mr. Stayton, "we shall see the case through."

COULD NOT AID MRS. WURZINGER

She Asked Police Justice Meade to Put Her Husband Under Bonds to Prevent Him from Eloping With Alvina Hines.

A pretty, pale-faced, tearful-eyed woman pleaded with Police Justice Meade, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday, to place her husband under bonds to prevent him from eloping with a young girl.

The woman was Mrs. Eugenia Wurzinger, twenty-four years old, of 424 East Seventy-seventh Street, the wife of Dr. Henry W. Wurzinger, twenty-eight years old, who stood by her side as she made her plea.

Dr. and Mrs. Wurzinger were married seven years ago and have had five children, four of whom, three girls and a boy, are living. The doctor is Assistant Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and has a small practice. They lived happily until last Summer, when pretty little Alvina Hines who was then living in Seventy-second street with her mother, and was employed in a publishing house at 46 University Place, came to the house with her mother to make a call.

According to Mrs. Wurzinger, the doctor and Alvina became infatuated.

"Oh, Judge!" exclaimed the little woman, "he is breaking my heart. Two months ago he said he would get me sufficient evidence, if I would make application, for a divorce. I refused, and then he said he would get Alvina in spite of me, even if he had to go out of the country to marry her. At about that time the girl left her mother's home. Last week I found a letter in the doctor's pocket, asking the doctor to meet her.

"Last Monday morning my husband kissed the children good-bye, and left without telling me where he was going. I have learned from friends that he said he loved Alvina and that he would not live with me again."

Dr. Wurzinger said he had never refused to support his wife, and was willing to give her $15 a week.

Mrs. Wurzinger did not deny that the doctor had always supported her, and Justice Meade, saying he could not take cognizance of an anticipated elopement, discharged the doctor and tore up the summons.

WILSON MUST REMAIN DEAD

DR. GIBBONS CANNOT ATTEMPT TO RESUSCITATE HIM.

Attorney General Hancock Interprets the Law as Clearly Against Any Efforts at Revivification.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Attorney General Hancock to-day wrote the following reply to Gov. Flower's communication requesting an opinion as to whether or not any State official has authority to allow an attempt at resuscitation of a convict after being electrocuted:

I am in receipt of your communication dated Nov. 19, in which you inquire concerning the authority of the Governor of the State, the Superintendent of State Prisons, or the Warden of Auburn State Prison to grant the application of Dr. P. J. Gibbons of Syracuse for leave to attempt to resuscitate to life Charles F. Wilson, now sentenced to death by electrocution in Auburn State Prison, "said attempt to be made as soon as he shall have been pronounced dead by the attending physicians." The quotation is from a letter which appears to have been written to his Excellency by Dr. Gibbons, under date of Nov. 12, 1894.

I assume that Dr. Gibbons does not claim to be able to restore to life a person killed by an electric shock, but that the theory which he desires to demonstrate is that a strong current of electricity passing through a body does not produce death, and he desires to experiment upon the body of the convict Wilson for the purpose of proving his theory to be correct. The provisions of law pertaining to the death penalty and the method of inflicting that penalty are familiar, and in substance, that the punishment of death must in every case be inflicted by causing to pass through the body of the convict a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death, and the application of such current must be continued until such convict is dead.

The words of the statute are so clear and explicit that electricity must be so applied and continued as to deprive the convict of life that there is no necessity for any comment upon the language used.

A subsequent section of the statute provides for the persons who shall be present at the execution, and, further, that immediately after the execution a post-mortem examination of the body of the convict shall be made by the physicians present at the execution. The Warden is directed to select the physicians, and they are to make such examination of the body as, in their judgment, is necessary and proper. After this examination, the body must either be delivered to the relative or relatives, if any, who may claim the same, or be interred in a graveyard or cemetery attached to the prison, with a sufficient quantity of quicklime to consume such body without delay; and the statute finally provides that any person who shall violate or omit to comply with any provisions of the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

In my judgment, neither the Governor of the State, the Superintendent of Prisons, nor the Warden of Auburn State Prison has authority to deliver the body of a convict after the execution of the death penalty and a post-mortem examination, to Dr. Gibbons or any other individual not a relative of the person executed. If the body is not claimed by a relative, it becomes the duty of the authorities in charge to bury it, and not to deliver the same to any individual for the purpose of experiment.

WILL TRY IT ON A DOG.

Prof. Desant Proposes to Test His Method of Revivification.

Prof. William F. Z. Desant will make a test to-day of his invention for resuscitating persons and animals apparently killed by electric shocks.

The test will be made on a large St. Bernard dog at the Loomis Laboratory, 414 East Twenty-sixth Street. The dog that Prof. Desant has secured is a strong, healthy animal, weighing about 150 pounds.

After an electrical current of 1,400 volts has been passed through the dog's body, Prof. Desant will attempt to revive him. The inventor has invitations from a number of scientific bodies to make tests before them.

Battle Monuments in Canada.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—Minister of Militia Patterson opened tenders to-day for the monuments Parliament ordered erected on historic battlefields. The successful tenderers are D. McIntosh & Sons of Toronto. They will erect monuments at Lundy's Lane, Chryster's Farm, and Chateauguay. The monuments will be in the nature of obelisks of granite, 30 or 40 feet high, with base and extensions for mounted guns and shot piles, and a suitable plate containing a record of the action fought at each of these places will appear on each obelisk.

Five Points Mission's Jubilee.

The golden jubilee of the Five Points Mission will be held to-night at Music Hall.

The exercises will consist of much that will be of interest to those who love their fellow-men and are willing to go into the highways and byways to save them from moral contamination and bodily ills.

Bishop J. P. Newman, Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, and others will speak, and there will be musical and other exercises by 300 children, who are under the care of the mission. A general invitation is extended to all to attend.

To Preserve the Palisades.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 21.—Gov. Werts said this evening, when asked what he would do in relation to the preservation of the Palisades, that he had formed no definite idea, but would endeavor to shape some plan and present it in the form of a law to the Legislature in January.

WILL MEET MR. OLMSTED

The Park Board Desires to Confer About the Driveway.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT

What the Architect Whose Services Are Sought Said of a Survey in Harlem—To Come Here To-day.

The Park Board made public yesterday the correspondence which has passed between its Secretary and Frederick Law Olmsted in regard to the employment of the latter as landscape architect in the construction of the Harlem River Driveway.

The matter has not been settled yet. The Park Board will hold a special meeting to-morrow afternoon, and the Commissioners have invited Mr. Olmsted to a conference at that time.

The correspondence began Oct. 30, when Secretary Burns of the Park Department wrote to Mr. Olmsted inclosing the resolution adopted by the board, as follows:

Resolved, That Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted is selected and invited to examine and report to this board on the subject of landscape architecture in connection with the Harlem River Driveway, compensation to be determined on consultation with Mr. Olmsted.

An early reply was requested. The letter was sent to the office of Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot, at Brookline, Mass., and on Nov. 1 a reply was received from the office, informing Secretary Burns that Mr. Olmsted was then at Asheville, N. C., and that the resolution of the Park Commissioners had been telegraphed to him.

The following letter was received from Mr. Olmsted on Nov. 8:

Biltmore Forest, N. C., Nov. 2, 1894.
To the President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Parks, New-York:

Dear Sir: A message came to me yesterday from your office after two transmissions by telegraph and two by telephone. As understood when received, it invited me to review a report that had been made to your board about the planning of the Harlem River trotting course, and I replied accordingly. Another and, I assume, more authentic version of the message has since been obtained.

My business here in the mountains is so liable to be hindered by storms at this season that I may be prevented from coming to New-York for yet a fortnight. I must tell you also that, having thirty-four years ago made a careful professional and official examination of the site of the proposed public trotting course under the instructions of your predecessors, it is unlikely that a review of it at this time would lead me to give you essentially different counsel from that which you have received from your regular professional adviser.

Under these circumstances, I shall conclude, unless I hear further from you, that you do not require my services. I am respectfully yours,

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

In his reply to this letter, Secretary Burns wrote, (inclosing another copy of the resolution of Oct. 29):

A diligent search has been made among the records of the department for the report of the examination made by you of the site of the proposed driveway about 1860, but without success. If you can kindly give me any information by which the subject matter may be clearly identified, I will be obliged. It is the desire of the Park Board that it may have an interview with you, and, in view of the expectation you express of coming to New-York in a fortnight, the board will be glad to have you name, as soon as convenient, a day and hour when you can meet the Commissioners.

The reply to this letter was as follows:

Biltmore, N. C., Nov. 13, 1894.
C. De F. Burns, Esq., Secretary Board of Commissioners of Public Parks of the City of New-York.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 8th inst.

I am sorry to have put you to the trouble of searching the records of the department. It is not improbable that my memory was at fault in respect to a circumstance which, as far as I see, is immaterial to the object with which I was writing. This was to advise your board that I had once made an official and professional survey of the banks of the Harlem, with the adjoining slopes and declivities, and that I did not think it necessary that I should make another at this time in order to give an opinion such as I understood the department wished to obtain from me. If it is thought important for any reason that I should present evidence that I have made such an examination, I will undertake to do so, or, if preferred, I will make a fresh examination of the situation. I simply do not see that it would be aidful to a sound conclusion.

I am, respectfully yours,

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

When this letter was received it was submitted to Commissioners Clausen and Tappen, and a reply was sent that a better understanding could be had after a personal interview, and requesting Mr. Ol

EX-MANAGER ROTHMULLER ARRESTED

Doesn't Know His Accuser—He Is Charged with Assault.

Adolph Rothmuller and his wife Clementine were arrested at their home, 5 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, yesterday on a bench warrant issued by Judge Hudspeth of Weehawken.

The warrant charges them with assault and battery, but the name of the complainant is not given.

Mr. Rothmuller was the manager of "Eldorado" last season. When arraigned in the Tombs Court he said he had no idea as to who his accuser was.

The only thing he can recall, he claimed, was last Summer, during the production of "Benamalia," he discharged a number of ballet girls owing to bad business.

A few days later one of them, whose name he does not know, returned with a horsewhip, and he prevented her from assaulting him. There were no arrests on charges at the time.

Justice Ryan held Rothmuller pending the arrival of a policeman from New-Jersey.

MET WITH TWO DISASTERS ON ONE TRIP

The Lumber-Laden Schooner Messenger Has a Rough Experience.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The schooner Messenger capsized while fifteen miles northwest of Highland Light at 5 o'clock this morning.

She was in tow of the Alert of New-London, Capt. Cheesebrough. Oct. 23 the Messenger sailed from Pensacola with hard pine lumber for Wellman, Hall & Co., Boston. Nov. 3 she went on the rocks opposite Peconic, L. I. Nov. 14 she was hauled off and taken in a water-logged condition to New-London. Yesterday morning the Alert took her in tow for this port.

After the second accident the crew was taken off and the Alert was forced to abandon her tow. The tug Herald has gone out after the derelict. The Messenger is a three-masted schooner of 328 tons, built at Bath in 1881, and owned by D. D. Kelly & Son of this city. Vessel and cargo are fully insured with the Boston Marine Company.

DYNAMITE USED AS EVIDENCE

Washington Court House Rioters Planned to Kill the Troops.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 21.—A striking and important piece of evidence was presented to the Col. Coit court of inquiry today. It was a basket containing forty sticks of dynamite that was found concealed near the Court House the morning after the rioting at Washington Court House. This discovery was kept a secret until to-day.

It confirms the report that the rioters, after the shooting, had planned to blow up the Court House, troops and all. Col. Coit was warned of this by telephone messages, and, placing troops in the balconies of the building, he ordered them to halt all persons attempting to approach the Court House that night, and to fire upon any who refused to stop. Several shots were fired at persistent skulkers, and then all the rioters disappeared.

It now seems probable that this precaution prevented the angry mob from destroying the troops.

Situations Wanted—Females.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, K. H., care Miss Boyd, 629 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS — COOK.—By two young girls to do the work of a small private family; one as chambermaid and waitress and the other as good plain cook and laundress; best city reference. 13 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a relined young girl as chambermaid and to wait on invalid or elderly lady; best personal reference. Call, two days, 9 to 11, at 146 East 83d St., private house; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; satisfactory reference from last and former employers; willing to assist in pantry. 915 6th Av.; ring second bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; good references. 334 West 47th St., Keegan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress.—By competent girl, in city or country; well recommended by present employer. Call, for two days, at 35 Irving Place.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and wait on lady and do sewing; first-class city reference. Call, for two days, 108 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Or chambermaid alone; in a private family; with first-class city reference. Call, two days, J. B., 208 East 33d St., first flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a good chambermaid, and willing to assist with other duties; personal city references; country or city. C. B., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady desires to place a trustworthy woman as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen Wednesday at 26 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference. 7 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willingly helps with other work; best city reference. 108 West 40th St., basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid or will take chamberwork and waiting; has three years' best city reference. 123 West 60th St., Keenan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to boarding house; has good city reference. 459 8d Av.; ring bell once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By trustworthy Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chmabermaid alone; highest references from last employer, 108 West 39th St. Lewis.

CHAMBERMAID. — By competent Protestant French girl; would also wait on small family; willing and obliging; best city references. L. P., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish woman as chambermaid and seamstress and do general housework. 508 West 28th St., care of Holbin.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; would do plain sewing; best city reference; no objection to country. 46 West 39th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid alone; good city references. 108 West 39th St. Lewis.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in private family; understands her business; has good city reference. McGarvey, 1,630 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly understands her duties; wages, $18; six years' reference. Delia, care of Radford, 239 East 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a German Protestant girl; best city reference. 639 6th Av., Bell 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; or would wait on lady or grown children; best city reference. M. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with children; best city reference. A. M., 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best references. 411 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid, or would help do other work; best city reference. L. M., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as chambermaid or laundress in private family. 909 6th Av., second flat.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with other work; best city reference. McCue, 146 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting or do plain sewing; best city reference. 491 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; good city references. 453 West 52d St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Danish girl; would also do waiting; best reference. 123 Charles St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and will assist with waiting or sewing; best reference. 24 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 207 West 67th St. Morley.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do housework; good references. 533 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North German girl for up-stairs or general housework; reference. 1,215 8d Av., second floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist with waiting or children. 3 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—First-class; small family; best reference. K. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist with waiting or children. 3 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, or waiting alone, in private family; good city references. 119 West 60th St., Mrs. Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITING.—City reference. 118 East 37th St.; call from 10 to 2.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; both girls thoroughly competent; will do the work of small family; cook first-class baker; understands the care of milk and butter; city or country. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

COOK.—By a respectable German woman as first-class cook and housekeeper; understands all fancy cooking, pastry, and marketing; excellent city reference. Corner 109th St. and Western Boulevard, store.

COOK.—By a good French cook in private family; very sober; economical; perfect bread baker; no objection to the country; no washing; first-class city references. 49 West 3d St., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in private family; understands all kinds of dishes; good bread and biscuit maker; over three years' city reference from last place. 449 8th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, game entrées, jellies, desserts, cream, &c., including marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $30 to $35; where kitchenmaid is kept; six years' best city reference from last employer. 110 East 41st St., care of J. Hyland.

COOK.—By an experienced respectable German as good cook in small family; fully understands her business; can take entire charge; best city reference; will go short distance from the city if required. L. K., 877 6th Av., fourth flat.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as good, capable cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; four years' city reference; city or country. M. T., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands English and French cooking in all branches; all kinds of fancy desserts; best city reference; lady can be seen; no objection to country. 909 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands her duties; personal city reference; leaving through death. 147 East 50th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a colored woman; understands all kinds of cooking; hotel, boarding house, or private family; reference; city or country. A. B., 122 West 33d St.

COOK.—By competent cook and laundress; excellent pie and bread maker; steady position in preference to high wages; good reference. Mrs. B., 202 2d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city references from last employer. Call, two days, E. L., 331 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress, or will do general housework in a small private family. 334 East 39th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all branches; six years' city reference from last employer. 737 2d Av.; ring Nugent's bell.

COOK.—As first-class cook; by a young English woman; best city reference; lady can be seen; wages, $25 to $30. M. M., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; last employers can be seen; wages, $40. E. S., 150 East 38th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced cook in all branches of fine family cooking. Can be seen at present employer's, between 10 and 11 A. M., 120 West 55th St.

COOK and PLAIN WASHING.—Reliable woman; excellent baker; understands her business; city or country; city reference. M. C., 216 West 37th St.; ring five times.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in private family as cook; understands meats, game, desserts; good city reference last place. G., Box 544 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—In private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; also chambermaid; understand their business thoroughly; nine years' city reference from last employer. 211 East 26th St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class in all kinds of modern cooking; meats, soups, entrées, desserts; good baker; will assist with washing; reference. 144 East 43d St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent family cook; good baker; do coarse washing; two years' personal reference from last employer. 215 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant as competent cook and baker; soups, entrées, and fine desserts; assist washing; city or country; personal reference. 458 3d Av., Croocer's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her kitchenmaid, whom she can recommend, as a plain cook. Call, on Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 12, at 14 East 54th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; present employer can be seen; best city reference. C. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotchwoman as cook in a private family; three years' reference from last employer. A. T., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; best city references; lady can be seen. 156 West 28th St., Room 1.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook in small private family; good city references. M. H., 121 West 19th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; good city reference. 186 West 25th St. M. F.

COOK.—By an honest colored woman to do cooking and coarse washing. M. W., 540 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; best reference; city or country. 205 West 36th St., rear.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference. A. B., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; first-class reference. 323 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook, to go out by day; can serve dinners; best reference. G. Olsen, 315 East 70th St.

COOK.—First-class; assist with washing; in private family; personal references. 1,113 Park Av., first bell.

COOK.—By good cook and do plain washing in a small private family. 133 West 33d St., private stable.

COOK.—By first-class French Protestant cook; $40 a month; best of city reference. V. Robins, 590 3d Av.

COOK.—Excellent; in private family; best city reference; no washing. 152 East 53d St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant; city or country; best city reference. 244 West 26th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 359 West 40th St.; first flight.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and to assist with washing; can be well recommended. 747 9th Av., Francis's bell.

COOK.—By a young American woman as cook in a small private family; good city reference. M. McGrath, 332 East 39th St.

COOK.—By woman as first-class cook; understands her business; personal city reference. 404 East 72d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; has six years' best city references from last place. 204 East 32d St.; Marker's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best reference. Jane, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By Protestant American as first-class cook; fully capable to fulfill that situation; good reference. 150 10th Av.

COOK.—By a professional cook; Swedish; best of city and Newport references; wages, $60. S. M., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; eight years' city reference; lady can be seen. 424 East 10th St.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook and do coarse washing; city or country; three years' city reference. McB., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; French; highest personal city references; wages, $35 to $40. Juliette, 218 West 33d St.

COOK.—By competent cook; no washing; good city references. M. E., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all its branches; can furnish good city references from last employer. 352 East 77th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; is excellent baker; best references; city. M. C., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thorough family cook; to go out by day or week. 508 West 29th St.; care of Peterson.

COOK.—By excellent cook (Swedish woman) to go out by day. 436 East 121st St., care of Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook; do coarse washing; good city reference from last place. L., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; do coarse washing in small family; wages, $20. 449 7th Av.

COOK.—By first-class German woman; French and German cooking for small family; $25. K. G., 344 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best references. Mrs. Fisher, 222 East 33d St.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as cook, washer, and ironer; day or week. Mrs. Collins, 108 West 46th St., basement.

COOK.—By respectable middle-aged woman as good cook and assist with washing; highest city reference. 204 East 65th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in private family; two years' reference from last place. 207 West 67th St., care of Morley.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 210 East 63d St., top floor.

COOK.—By Protestant girl as cook and laundress in small family; good reference. 781 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references. M. A., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as good cook; city or country; good reference. S. J., 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By professional cook; good caterer; city reference; wages, $50. A. B., 386 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent reference. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By good family cook; soups and bread; do coarse washing if required; sober, willing, and obliging; good city reference. 242 West 10th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young man; good appearance; sober and steady; as either cook, valet, or butler; speaking six languages; good reference. 605 3d Av. J. Somaini.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; private family; understands her business; personal city reference. 404 East 72d St., Pollard's bell.

COOK.—By good plain cook; do coarse washing; city or country; best reference. R. C., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class German woman; in small family; French and German cooking; no washing; $25; country preferred. K., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a smart young woman as good cook and laundress; good city references. 206 West 49th St.; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Swedish. Mrs. Swenson, 325 East 27th St.

SECOND COOK.—By Swedish girl, under a chef, as second cook; can be well recommended. Call at present employer's, 33 Irving Place, for two days.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman; North of Ireland Protestant; by day or week; to do first-class washing, chamberwork, washing, ironing; city references. 1,023 2d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—A laundress wants Tuesdays and Wednesdays to go out by the day to wash and iron. 163 West 19th St., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day, washing, scrubbing, or office cleaning. Mrs. S., 439 West 30th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman, work by the day, washing, ironing, cleaning. Mrs. Ross, 347 West 38th St., top floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with leading house accustomed to high-class trade; wishing to establish herself in business, will make tailor-made gowns from $8 to $10; evening, reception, and visiting costumes at reasonable prices; novelty waist a specialty; or will work at lady's home three days a week at $2.50 per day; reference from present customers. Address, all week, De F., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKING.—French; all new Parisian styles; street and evening dresses; also remodeling; ladies any distance from New-York can have dresses made perfect without fitting; home or by day for cutting and fitting. Mme. Mainville, 169 West 23d St.; first floor.

DRESSMAKING, &c.—By French widow for the Winter; good sewer; understands dressmaking; willing and obliging; no objection to work by week or month; best city references. Plumereau, 112 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker by day with private families; perfect fitter and designer; makes latest styles; remodels; reference; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—A refined American person, good dressmaker, will give her services in exchange for room and board; references. P. M., Box 182 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or month; first-class cutter and fitter; terms moderate; can give references. 246 East 55th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; would like a few more customers by the day. Mrs. Stanley, 151 East 83d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor gowns, coats, capes, riding habits, reception toilets, &c.; terms reasonable. 615 Lexington Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, (refined American,) with many testimonials guaranteeing her superior qualifications and methods; morning engagement for English, piano, and German; instruction to young or advanced pupils; filled last engagement seven years in city family, to whom she refers. Visiting Governess, 159 East 47th St., Times Agency.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to find a position for her governess in a first-class family; thoroughly competent, and refined; speaks German and French fluently. Call, between 10 and 1, or address Mattheus, "Arch Brook," East River and 75th St.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess, engaged mornings in prominent city family, gives piano lessons afternoons; a fine technique and thorough knowledge of music guaranteed. Unexceptionable Testimonials, 159 East 47th St., Times Agency.

GOVERNESS.—By refined young girl, thoroughly competent and experienced, to take care of and teach one or two children; willing to be useful; best personal city reference. 141 West 15th St.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—Understands entire charge of children; hairdressing; sewing; English, German, French; traveled in Europe; reference. M. A. M., 143 West 14th St.

GOVERNESS.—By Roman Catholic Parisienne as visiting governess; diplomée. Mme. French, Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A French lady desires position as governess; best references. M., 143 West 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — Long experience; thoroughly understands the care of children; is quite capable of taking entire charge of those between the ages of 3 and 10; highest references given from former employers. M. K. D., 405 Park Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced French Protestant as nursery governess for growing children; best city reference. 233 West 33d St., care Mrs. Reyer.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, NURSE, or MAID.—By a refined North German, lately landed; speaks English and French; good seamstress; best references. B., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American Protestant, Christian, middle-aged widow; practical housekeeper; an experienced dressmaker, seamstress, and nurse; best of reference. Mills, 353 West 44th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined American lady; experienced and capable housekeeper; in widower's family, where one servant is kept; or as matron in a home; references. Mrs. G. W. L., Box 184 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable Scotch Protestant, age between 30 and 35, as housekeeper for two in family; good city reference. 229 West 27th St., first floor, back.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined, competent woman as housekeeper; best personal reference; no objection to country. M. E. S., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER. — By a thoroughly-qualified housekeeper, with executive ability, in a first-class family; best reference given and required. M. T., Box 220 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a reliable Protestant woman as a good cook in a bachelor's apartments; best city reference. 342 West 48th St.; ring Bell's bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By experienced, refined German woman; takes full charge of gentleman's house; best references. O., 650 3d Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in a flat for a small private family; willing and obliging. 537 West 52d St.; ring Kelly's bell; call for two days.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do housework or mind children; willing and obliging. M. Ryon, 318 East 61st St., care of Mrs. Ahearn.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; good washer and ironer; best city reference; flat preferred. 334 East 86th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl; wishes to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting; best reference. N. G., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; no cards. Answer 207 West 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to assist with housework or take care of children. Mary Ahearn, 241 East 59th St., first floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat woman to do housework in small family; good cook. 354 West 53d St., rear house.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl to do general housework. 1,206 2d Av.; ring Treanor's bell.

HOUSEWORK or UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a young girl; good city reference. K. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework or chamberwork and waiting; best city references. N. G., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework or as chambermaid; willing and obliging. Pickens, 333 East 43d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework, with two people in a flat. 218 East 89th St., top flat, right.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman as general housekeeper; good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country. 732 2d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman for housework in small family; references. 210 East 44th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman; good general housekeeper; good laundress; reference. 410 West 56th St., Finn, top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—To do work of small family in house or flat by respectable woman and daughter. 116 West 43d St., from 10 to 1.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID or SECOND CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced Protestant girl in a first-class family; highly recommended. E. M., care Mrs. Oliver, 106 East 52d St.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady wishes to place her kitchenmaid, whom she can recommend, as a plain cook. Call, Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 12, at 14 East 54th St.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady wishes to recommend very highly her kitchenmaid, a Swede, who is leaving merely because she is not needed in Winter. Inquire of janitor, 101 Park Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; good seamstress; reference. Competent, Box 110, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; in private family; best references. Augustine, 468 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable colored Canadian, speaking French, Italian, and English, for lady's maid. 211 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish woman as maid or seamstress; personal reference. 20 North Washington Square.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person, speaking English and Spanish. A. C. O., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French girl as lady's maid; good city references. 341 West 30th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; can dress hair; good seamstress and dressmaker; understands traveling; good references. J. P., Box 305, Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a reliable person to elderly or invalid lady; willing to assist with chamberwork and make herself useful; good references. 9 East 43d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl, just arrived from Paris, as lady's maid or to growing children; good dressmaker; best references. R. B., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant American woman as lady's maid and seamstress, to wait on invalid person; first-class reference. 210 East 15th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; thoroughly competent; first-class seamstress; willing to travel; speaks English; good city reference. N. O., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable young American woman as lady's maid or chambermaid and seamstress; eight years' good city reference. Bouer, 444 West 49th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of ladies' wardrobe; best city reference. G. L., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisienne; competent seamstress and dressmaker; willing to travel; best city reference from present employer. Mme. Sir, 28 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. 131 West 35th St., care of Mrs. Keller.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid who lived with her five years and whom she can highly recommend. Call, for three mornings, 11 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; knows her duties well; fine sewer; good packer; would like to travel. Address, by letter only, 1 North Washington Square.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent young woman as lady's maid or nurse to growing children; good seamstress. Call at present employer's, 7 East 43d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. 131 West 35th St., care of Mrs. Keller.

MAID.—By German Protestant (27) as competent maid in fine private family; excellent seamstress; best city reference. C. C., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent maid and seamstress who understands dressmaking and hairdressing; good packer and traveler; city reference. F. L., Box 88 1,248 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant; understands her duties thoroughly; willing to do any kind of light housework. L. F. W., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By maid and seamstress; good dressmaker and waitress; wages no object; must have work at once; city or country. 1,575 3d Av.; ring Carpenter's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAID.—By a Scotch Protestant for lady or children; good seamstress; willing and obliging; best city references. 158 East 52d St., three bells.

MAID.—By a French maid to young ladies or growing children; seven years' first-class city references. M. G., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Lady's or child's maid; best of references; home from 11 to 5 o'clock. J. B. C., 536 East 86th St.; no mail.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By English girl as maid and seamstress; five years' reference. From 1 to 5, 64 West 38th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl in a private family; is a first-class laundress, or can do any work; by day or week; reference. M. A., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. A. M., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent laundress in private family; would assist with other work; best reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; leaving on account of death in family; city reference. 11 East 24th St., M. S.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; can do shirts, collars, and cuffs; no objection to help with chamberwork. 421 West 127th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress. Call, two days, at 52 West 52d St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; best city references. 612 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. M. M., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; two years' city reference. M. K., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family by day; best city reference. Seen, two days, 206 East 41st St., Leonard's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will do some chamberwork; in private family. 155 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By North German girl as laundress and chambermaid. 1,301 3d Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best of city reference. Healy, 611 Amsterdam Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 486 9th Av.; ring Lavan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; twelve years' city reference. 313 East 40th St., Ramsey's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl in private family; five years' reference. 335 West 88th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In small family; city references. M. L., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. K. R., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take full charge of baby; assist with chamberwork; three years' reference; city or country. 218 West 50th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 118 West 56th St.

INVALID NURSE.—By nurse to care for invalid or children; thoroughly understands delicate or bottle baby; good reference. 219 2d Av.

NURSE.—By trained nurse, permanent position for Winter; invalid lady or gentleman; willing to travel; $25 month. Miss Shriss, 454 West 31st St., first bell.

NURSE.—Lady desires situation for infant's nurse, who has been with her for ten years, and whom she highly recommends. Call at present employer's, 50 West 46th St.

NURSE.—To infant or small children; by a competent young woman; understands bringing up on bottle; reference from last employer. 138 West 32d St., Room 5.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant or older children; good reference. 413 Lexington Av., 43d St., second flat.

NURSE or MAID.—To growing children; by refined North German; understands kindergarten; best references. S. S. Schussler, 343 3d Av., near 26th St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of an infant or older children; good reference. 413 Lexington Av., 43d St., second flat.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy nurse; thoroughly competent to take charge of baby or grown children; highest reference; wages, $20. 159 East 52d St., top floor, front. Harnett.

NURSE.—By Protestant French girl; willing to assist with chamberwork; neat and obliging; best city references. L. H., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A respectable German woman wishes to take care of an invalid or bring up a baby by bottle; sixteen years' experience; best doctors' references. 220 East 52d St., McCarthy's bell.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant North German-American to two children and to do sewing in Christian family; best city reference. C. Kreter, 817 East 88th St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined young girl as nurse or nursery governess to one or two children; competent and experienced; best personal city reference. 141 West 15th St.

NURSE.—By French girl, (newly arrived,) speaking English, as nurse. E. M., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class woman as nurse; can take full charge of infant; can be well recommended. Link's bell, 747 9th Av.

NURSE.—To invalid; 11 years' city references, best doctors, willing to be useful. Mrs. Eddy, 102 West 61st St.

NURSE.—By a competent young girl as nurse to young or grown children; eight years' city reference. J. S., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to assist with chamberwork; best of city reference. 310 West 118th St., Dillin's bell.

NURSE.—To infant or small children, by a competent young German girl; best city reference. 1,540 2d Av., store.

NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—By German girl; speaks good English. 922 9th Av., care of Mrs. Wurth.

NURSE.—To invalid lady; 11 years' best doctors' and patients' references; willing to be useful. Mrs. Eddy, 102 West 61st St.

NURSE.—By young German girl as nurse; city references. 1,540 2d Av., store.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant nurse to small children; good city reference. 240 West 33d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman; can take entire charge of baby and bottle feeding; best city reference. J. M., Box 238 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady desires a situation for German Protestant nurse or maid, whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen, Thursday, between 10 and 12, at 51 East 64th St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant person; not long in the country; can be highly recommended; reference from the other side. E. M., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a North German nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant or young child under eight; willing to travel. Nurse, 180 West End Av., corner 73d St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; good sewer; best city reference. Call, two days, at 129 Clinton Place.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as competent parlormaid and seamstress or parlormaid alone; highest references from last employer. A. M. M., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Woman of excellent character, late with Mme. Felicie; accustomed to private orders; will work cheap. Peterson, 239 West 66th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; to work with and finish after a dressmaker in private family; operates; also neat hand sewer; city reference. B., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By week or month; understands dressmaking; also the duties of maid and chambermaid. 323 East 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would help with up-stairs work or attend invalid lady; city or country. 303 West 54th St., Spillane's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress and chambermaid; or wait on a lady; good reference. 237 East 26th St., Wall's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—On infants' outfits; assist children in their lessons; $1.25 a day. Lyde, 1,026 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as seamstress; good reference. 231 East 46th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call, on Wednesday, at 73 West 101st St.; ring Dineen's bell; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references. 143 West 30th St.; McBreen's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; no objection to light chamberwork; best city reference. M. O., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a neat, thoroughly-competent waitress or chambermaid and waitress; in a private family; excellent city reference. 425 West 31st St., Cleary's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; would assist with chamberwork; personal city reference; would go short distance in the country. Wednesday, 144 East 43d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference; lady can be seen, 446 West 49th St., Neary's bell.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced Swedish girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. H. R., Box 109, 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress or parlormaid; understands wines, salads; good reference; last employer can be seen. 138 West 33d St., Room 5.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork, in small family; best city reference from present employer. Call, two days, 550 3d Av., store.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid alone in private family; city references. 201 East 74th St., Power's bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city references. 325 East 24th St. Conlan. No cards.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—As first-class waitress or parlormaid; excellent city references. 144 East 43d St.; no cards.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city references. 1,687 Bro

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Fairly Active Speculative Demand and Lower Prices.

EUROPE SELLING RATHER FREELY

Wheat at the Close Was Weak - o : Was Dull—Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower — Provisions Unsettled.

The general run of business was to an increased aggregate, and outside buyers appeared to be tempted by the low range of prices ruling. The absence of export demand and increased receipts of wheat in the Northwest helped to depress that cereal, while cotton made a rather sharp gain on outside account. Coffee was influenced by Europe to lower prices, and provisions felt the effect of increased receipts of hogs.

WHEAT—Contracts were active and excited and 1⅛@1c lower at the close, with a large switching business and few outside orders. The opening was at ⅛@¼c decline, on easier cables, weak West, foreign selling, and local realizing, rallying ⅛@¼c on freer buying at the West; declined ⅛@1c on increased receipts, light export demand, weaker cables, and local realizing, and closing weak. Spot was less active and 1c lower, but closing steady. Sales, 67,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 10,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅝c under December, in store; 32,000 bushels do, on private terms, and 19,000 bushels do at December price, in store.....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅝@1⅝c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9⅛c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11c over December, free on board, afloat. Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 58⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, store, 67⅞c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 62¼c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 1,222 bushels.... Receipts, 70,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 122,709 bushels; in the interior, 756,742 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and without special feature, with the close weak at ¼@⅜c decline, as following wheat, with the West lower, and freer receipts expected. Spot was dull and weak at ¼@⅜c decline, without export demand. Sales, 25,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 58½c, elevator; 7,000 bushels do at 59c, delivered; 2,300 bushels No. 2 at 58¾c, delivered; 7,000 bushels do at 51⅛@52c, elevator; 1,000 bushels new, by sample, at 52c, delivered; 3,000 bushels steamer mixed at 53½c, elevator, and 1,700 bushels No. 2 white at 59½c, delivered....Receipts, 14,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 67,370 bushels; in the interior, 529,323 bushels....Clearances hence, 46,576 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 51,647 bushels.

OATS—Contracts closed weak and dull at ⅛@¼c decline, with trading entirely local switching, and following corn and the West. Spot were moderately active and steady..... Sales, 77,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 57½c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 36¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼@33½c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼@34½c; track mixed, 34@34½c for 2,000 bushels; track white, 37@41c for 25,000 bushels.... Receipts, 70,100 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	.....	...@.....	57⅛
December	3,470,000	58¼@59¼	58¾
January	215,000	59⅜@60⅜	59⅝
February	.....	.....	60⅜
March	270,000	61¼@62¼	61¾
May	3,670,000	62⅜@63 11-16	62⅞
Total	7,625,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	10,000	57⅜@57⅝	57¼
December	105,000	54¼@55⅛	54¼
January	70,000	52⅝@53¾	52⅜
May	320,000	52¼@53 3-16	52⅛
Total	505,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	80,000	33⅝@33¾	33⅝
January	80,000	34⅜@34½	34⅜
February	.....	.....	35¼
May	60,000	36⅝@36⅞	36½
Total	220,000		

No. 2 white, December ..... 10,000 37¾@..... 37¾

FLOUR—The break in wheat caused buyers to hold off, and a very moderate trade resulted, with prices weak. A rumor placing a prominent Western mill in trouble also tended to restrict trading. Sales, 10,700 bbls, including 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.75; 300 bbls Winter straights at $2.65@$2.75; 600 bbls Spring straights at $3.20@$3.25; 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.40; 450 bbls extra No. 2 at $2.25@$2.35; 800 bbls bakers' extra at $2.60; 700 sacks No. 2 at $2.05; 3,800 bbls city mill patents in port and 300 bbls for shipment at $2.10@$2.15. Arrivals, 10,471 bbls and 33,139 sacks; exports, 11,515 bbls and 15,330 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 17,806 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	...@....
Fine	...@....	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	...@....	2.10@ 2.20
No. 2	$2.05@$2.10	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	...@ 2.25	2.30@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	...@....	2.80@ 2.95
Patents	2.65@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.15
Special brands	2.75@ 2.90	3.15@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.40@ 3.80
Kansas straights	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.15
City patents	...@....	3.90@ 4.00
Mobile	3032 1822	1385 2100	...@ 3.25
City No. 2	...@....	...@ 2.45
City supers	...@....	...@ 2.20
City fine	...@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

No grade	$1.80@$1.95	...@....
Fine	Nom'l.	...@....
Supers	Nom'l.	...@....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2.10
No. 1	2.00@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.60
Straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
White wheat str'ts	...@....	...@....
Patents	3.20@ 3.50	3.35@ 3.75
Special brands	3.35@ 3.50	3.75@ 3.90
Kansas patents	...@....	...@....
Kansas straights	...@....	...@....
City patents	For export.	
City clears	For West Indies.	
City No. 2	...@....	...@....
City supers	...@....	...@....
City fine	...@....	...@....

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 800 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull, but steady. We quote: New flour at $2@$2.05 on spot, and $2 to arrive; 58c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 48@50c; Canadian, in bond for export, 47c bid and 49c asked.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.10@$3.20; white do, $3.30@$3.35; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c@$1; coarse meal, $1.12@$1.14 for Western and $1.15@$1.17 for city; yellow, $1.23@$1.25; white, $1.28@$1.30.

OATMEAL—Firm and fairly active. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.75; cut, $4.65@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65, in kegs.

RYE—Neglected and nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c, nominal, for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Dull at 63@64c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62@63c asked.

MALT—Quiet. Quotations wholly nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½.

FEED—Quiet and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 72½@80c; middlings, 90c@$1; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter brans; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 82½@85c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2 and 65@75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Spot clover, $9@$9.50, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality, November contract; prime, $9.50 asked; timothy, $5.90@$6.50, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is little to this market just at present. There appears to be a breathing spell after the large business, and sellers are waiting to see if exporters are willing to go on at the increased cost. Meanwhile the mills are making accumulations; they are, however, in a better position to hold them by the relief from late sales. However, if demand should fail to come up in a few days there would be some uneasiness probably over current prices, and especially if lard keeps its present weak tone. Another feature working against the shipping business is the continued scarcity of ocean freight room and its even higher rates. Sales are 300 bbls strictly prime, or butter grade, at 31½c; 10 bbls prime at 30c; 100 bbls off grade at 29½c, with prime crude still at 26c bid and 27¢ asked. White is quoted at 33@34c. Crude in bulk at the mills is offered at 21c, and 2,000 bbls sold at that. LARD OIL is quiet, with 56@57c quoted for city. COCOANUT is firm, with Ceylon at 5¼@5¾c. LINSEED is steady, with 58c quoted.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS keep on the downward move, and they close unsettled and much disturbed by another large receipt of hogs, with full estimates of near future supplies, and from the declining grain markets. It is almost impossible to do business with importers with the current weakness as to prices, as they are all inclined to hold off for bottom or until there is more regularity to the situation. Besides, the ocean freight market is against the shippers in the stronger rates for accommodation. The lard refiners are also practically out of the market, as they find trouble in marketing their products on the general, weak situation.

LARD—Western steam is again about 5 points lower, but is placed in a nearly nominal position by the apathetic condition of trading. Not a sale of cash was made, and the best bid is 7.35c, while 7.40c is asked. The lower range of wheat weakens general speculation and prompts the packers to stand out on hogs, except at lower prices. They are more than willing to do this, in view of the liberal marketing of the swine, and to let the products suffer in prices. City steam is reduced to 7c, at which 130 tcs were taken up. Options—No sales. October closed at 7.40c, nominal; December at 7.35c, nominal; January at 7.35c asked. Refined is not wanted materially for the Continent, and is quiet for South America, while the compound lard trading shows a marked falling off. Continent quoted at 7.70c, South America at 8.20, and compound at 5.25@5.50c.

PORK—There is an easier Western market by about 10c, but here prices are not changed, although the trading is much under expectations for the week from exporters. Sales of 200 bbls mess. Mess, new, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $13.25@$13.50; short clear, $14@$16.

BEEF—Trading is slack all around, export and home account, but as to prices there is general steadiness. Packet, $9@$10; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17.

BEEF HAMS—Are on offer freely at easy prices, but smokers take them up slowly. At West quoted at $16, and $17@$17.50 here.

CUTMEATS—City meats have hardly changed in price, but there is a slightly easier tone in view of the coming down of prices of hogs. Sales are 15,000 lb pickled bellies at 6⅞@7c; 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5½c. City pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c; do shoulders at 5½c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7¼c; 12-lb do, 6⅞@7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7½c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 8@8½c; tierced pickled hams, 8¾@8¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are ⅛@¼c down again, as the result of larger supplies and the further decline at the West, with its larger supplies. Thus Chicago estimated its receipts for yesterday as 53,000 head, and at all Western points the receipts pointed to a supply of 126,576 head, while the receipts last year for the same time were 64,157 head. Chicago expects to-day 48,000 head; that market is 10@15c lower, to $3.85@$4.80, with a few fancy at $4.85. St. Louis is down to $3.90@$4.60. Omaha weak at 10@20c decline, to $4@$4.55. Kansas City at 5@10c decline, to $4.20@$4.85. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—Is holding firm and shows a steady trading from home consumers to the extent of the offerings, which are of a moderate character, with little country or out of town coming in. Sales are 100 hhds city at 4⅜c and 300 tcs country, in lots, at various prices, but on the basis of the city price.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is wanted close to the offerings, and city cannot be reached under 9½c. Oleostearine cannot be had in important quantities for prompt delivery, although 7¼c is bid firmly; the pressers for their limited supplies ask 7½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were unusually active and higher, with the early trading giving but poor promise of an advance, as Liverpool made but a slight gain, and the drift of the room was to lower prices. The late trading was exciting, owing to a heavy rush of outside buying orders, and prices advanced rapidly and closed very steady at 9@11 points' gain. Spot were quiet at 1-16c advance, with sales of 61 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Uplands	5 13-16c
Middling Gulf	6 1-16c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅜c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	5.51@5.53	5.51	5.51	100
December	5.57@5.58	5.57	5.45	11,600
January	5.64@5.65	5.65	5.51	40,700
February	5.69@5.70	5.70	5.58	9,200
March	5.75@5.76	5.76	5.62	93,900
April	5.81@5.82	5.81	5.69	6,300
May	5.87@ ..	5.88	5.74	52,800
June	5.92@5.93	5.93	5.80	12,400
July	5.98@5.99	6.00	5.86	3,800
August	6.04@6.05	6.04	5.93	5,200
September	...@....	..	..	..
October	...@....	..	..	..
Total				242,000

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1894.

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
Gal.	10276	21289	8943	13260	..	..
N. O'ls.	20627	2491	33330	16066	..	..
Mobile	1032	1822	1385	2100	..	..
Sav.	5027	6331	5964	5640	..	..
Chars.	2517	5187	3761	3799	..	..
Wil'n	1375	1500	1983	2372	..	..
Nor'k	3223	5688	7254	3268	..	..
Bal.	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Y.	..	1213	2161	632	..	..
Boston	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phila.	601	3086	337	131	..	..
W. Pt'.	2430	2802	4135	1571	..	..
N. N'ws	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bru'w'k.	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. R'yal.	..	..	..	..	..	..
W'sco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	47308	71409	69653	48869	..	..
This day	54530	80159	61060	55073	54145	57988
last w'k.						
This day last year	42217	66804	55343	39107	39478	39586

COFFEE.

Contracts opened at a decline of 20@30 points, following the loss of ¼@1¼f at Havre, but foreign covering orders caused a slight rally, only to react again through local realizing, and closing weak, at 25@40 points decline, with a fair trade. Spot Rio was quiet and steady at 15¾c for No. 7....Sales, 1,000 bags No. 8, plus 15 points, at 15c; 3,500 bags Maracaibo at 19c for good Cucuta, and 1,000 mats interior Padang at 24½@25c.

OPTION SALES—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 1,000 bags at 13.45c; January, 750 bags at 12.80c; March, 250 bags at 12.30c, 250 bags at 12.25c, 250 bags at 12.30c; total, 2,500 bags.

Between Call and Close—November, 500 bags at 14.05c, 250 bags at 14c; December, 250 bags at 13.45c, 2,750 bags at 13.40c, 2,500 bags at 13.45c, 750 bags at 13.40c, 1,000 bags at 13.35c; January, 250 bags at 12.85c, 2,000 bags at 12.80c, 2,750 bags at 12.90c, 1,250 bags at 12.85c, 1,250 bags at 12.80c; March, 500 bags at 12.35c, 1,000 bags at 12.30c, 1,000 bags at 12.20c, 1,750 bags at 12.15c; May, 500 bags at 11.90c, 250 bags at 11.95c, 500 bags at 11.85c, 750 bags at 11.90c, 250 bags at 11.85c; September, 500 bags at 11.55c, 500 bags at 11.50c; total, 23,000 bags; total for day, 25,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	12.75@12.80	16.10@16.15
February	12.30@12.40	15.90@15.95
March	12.15@12.20	15.65@15.80
April	11.80@11.90	15.55@15.65
May	11.70@11.80	15.40@15.50
June	11.55@11.65	...@....
July	11.45@11.55	15.05@15.15
August	11.40@11.50	...@....
September	11.35@11.45	14.80@14.90
October	11.25@11.35	...@....
November	13.95@14.00	16.65@16.75
December	13.30@13.35	16.25@16.35

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	177,261
Arrivals	....
	177,261
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	10,572
Total stock in New-York to-day	168,689
Total stock in Baltimore	19,869
Arrivals	....
	19,869
Deliveries yesterday	279—19,590
Total stock in New-Orleans	36,590
Arrivals—S. S. Bellarden	8,488
	45,078
Deliveries yesterday	868—44,210
Total stock in other ports	....
	65,800
Total stock in United States	230,489
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 20	128,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 20	....
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 20	144,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 7	8,000
Total	480,489
Same time 1893	465,423

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals.

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.50 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.75 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22¼	Coro	16½@18
Padang, int'r	24¼@25	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21¼@22¼	Porto Cabello	16¾@17½
Pajo	20½@22	Do, washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Bocono	17¾@18	Do, washed	19¾@21¼
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17¼@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¾@19	Do, white	18½@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18¾@20
Guatemala and—		Central American—	
Coban	18¼@22	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Nicaragua	17½@18½	San Salvador	17¾@18¼
Jamaica	15 @20	Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The market remains very steady, and demand continues fairly good. New open kettle quoted at 32@37c.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	10@12	Fair	25@26
Common	14@15	Good	27@28
Fair	16@17	Prime	29@32
Prime	18@19	Choice	33@36
Choice	20@23	B'bados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Porto Rico	28@32

RICE—Offerings are not urgent and a firm range is reported, with a fair demand.

Domestic—		Patna, in bond	3 @ 3¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4¾@ 4⅝
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java, in bond	2⅝@ 2½
Good	4⅝@4⅞	Java	3⅝@ 4
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2⅝@ 2½
Choice	5⅛@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	1.90@2.00
Fancy	5⅝@5¾	Do, 1 lb	1.00@1.10
Head	6 @6¼	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Patna	4 @4½		

SUGAR—Raw moves out rather slowly, but prices appear to be very steady. Sales: 850 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 3c; 2,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3½c; 240 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 9-16c, and 1,550 bags do, in bond, to Canada, at 1⅞c. Refined are steady and in moderate demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3	@	....
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16	@	....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½	@	....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity a one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅞	@5	1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5	1-16
Crushed	4⅞	@5	1-16
Powdered	4	7-16@4⅝	
Coarse powdered	4	7-16@4⅝	
Granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Fine granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Coarse granulated	4	5-16@4½	
Extra fine granulated	4	5-16@4½	
Con. granulated	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cubes	4	7-16@4⅝	
XXXX powdered	4	11-16@4⅞	
Mold A	4	7-16@4⅝	
Diamond A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Confectioners' A	4	1-16@4¼	
Columbia A	3	15-16@4¼	
Windsor A	3	15-16@4¼	
Ridgewood	3	15-16@4¼	
Phoenix A	3⅞	@4	1-16
Empire A	3	13-16@4	
No. 6	3⅞	@3	15-16
No. 7	3	11-16@3⅞	
No. 8	3⅝	@3	13-16
No. 9	3½	@3	11-16
No. 10	3	7-16@3⅜	
No. 11	3⅜	@3	9-16
No. 12	3	5-16@3½	
No. 13 (net)	3¼	@	....
No. 14 (net)	3⅛	@	....

TEA—The auction sale of 5,245 pks was at steady prices, and included Moyune—42 pks Hyson, 8@7½c; 479 pks Young Hyson, 26@8c; 115 pks Imperial, 24@12c; 420 pks Gunpowder, 29½@9c. Ping-Suey—87 pks Young Hyson, 9¾@9¼c; 218 pks Imperial, 17½@16c; 490 pks Gunpowder, 23@9½c. Japan—4 pks dust, 9½@3½c; 88 pks pan fried, 15@13c; 528 pks Congou, 17@9c; 107 pks India and O. Pekoe, 17¼@12½c. Oolong—223 pks Foo-choo, 10⅝@9½c; 238 pks Amoy, 10@8¾c; 2,176 pks Formosa, 28@10¼c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@70c; do, shipping, 55c; do, clover mixed, 50@60c; do, clover, 40@45c. Rye straw, 35@55c; oat straw, 30c.

HOPS—Choice grades are firm, but transactions are light, while low grades are barely steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@12	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@ 9	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	10	@12	
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@ 9	
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7	
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½	@ 5½	
Bavarian, new	22	@26	
Bohemian, new	23	@28	
Altmarks, new	19	@21	

HIDES—Values are firm, but business runs to small lots only.

Dry.	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	9¼@11½
Buenos Ayres	20@23	11 @..
Montevideo	20@22	11 @..
California	21@25	9½@..
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 8
Orinoco	20@23	9½@..
Bogota	20@24	8½@ 9½
Central American	18@22	8½@ 9
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	20@25	9 @10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	5½@ 6
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	5 @..
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	...@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cows	...@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bulls	...@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bulls	...@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	7 @..
Country slaughter, bull	80	5 @..
Country slaughter, calf	50	@75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Export demand is light, but a fair trade is reported to manufacturers at full prices.

HEMLOCK.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	15 @17	...@..	16 @17
Middle, first selection	16½@17½	...@..	17 @18
Heavy, first selection	17 @18	...@..	19 @21
Light, seconds	14 @15	...@..	15½@16
Middle, seconds	14½@16	...@..	16½@17
Heavy, seconds	14 @16½	...@..	17 @18
Damaged, all weights	13 @14½		15 @16
Rejects			12@12½

UNION.

Light backs	28@24	Light backs, cow	.. @22
Middle backs	24@25	Seconds	.. @20
Middle heavy	25@26	Bellies	8½@ 9
Seconds, heavy	21@22		
Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10 @11
Seconds	28@29		

METAL—Tin weak at 14.20c; copper easy at 9.50c; lead steady at 3.15c; spelter dull at 3.35c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS.—Trading runs along in a conservative way, buyers apparently against taking up more than moderate quantities and as against actual wants for distribution, while the interest is almost entirely on local account. The current market prices here are $2.25@2.27½ for best marrows, $1.75 for mediums, $1.75 for peas, $1.25@1.50 for cal and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys, nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@2.15.

BUTTER.—There was less during yesterday, as an effect of the rainy weather, but the feeling continued firm for all desirable fresh creamery, with very little fancy carried over, and an occasional sale made at a premium. Under qualities were fairly active, and well sustained. Buyers were fairly interested in the better grades of June creamery. State dairy sold well when fine.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	25	@..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	18	@24
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	23	@23½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19	@21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	16	@18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13	@15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	21	@22
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	16	@20
Dairy, firkins, extras	20	@21
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16	@19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26	@..
Creamery, firsts	23½	@24½
Creamery, seconds	19	@21
Creamery, thirds	15	@17
Creamery, June extras	22	@..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18	@21
Imitation creamery, firsts	17	@19
Imitation creamery, seconds	13	@15
Dairy, firsts	14	@16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11	@13
Factory, June, firkins, extras	14½	@15
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12	@13
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13½	@14
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11	@12½
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13
Factory, seconds	11	@..
Factory, thirds	10	@10½

CHEESE—The market has not changed materially. The moderate assortments were held with considerable confidence, fancy colored full cream generally at 11c, and white at 10¾c, while small sizes were up to 11½c for fancy.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	...	@11
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	...	@10¾
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾	@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9¾	@10¼
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	8½	@ 9½
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½	@..
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9	@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	7½	@ 8
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½	@ 6½
State, part skims, common	3½	@ 4

EGGS—Demand was more moderate, with fancy fresh quite light in the receipts. Choice stock generally was at steady prices.

State of Pennsylvania	24½	@25½
Western, fresh gathered, choice	24	@25
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	23	@23½
Western, held fresh, fair to prime	18	@20
Western, held fresh, poor to fair, pr. c.	$3.75	@$4.50
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	19	@21
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch.	17	@..
Western, early packed, fair to good	15½	@16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs	$3.25	@$3.75
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	$3.50	@$4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	....	@16
Limed, Canada, per doz	16	@16½

VEGETABLES—Potatoes were a little easier on the liberal offerings and a comparatively light trade. Other vegetables showed slight changes, and, as a rule, were steady for choice.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$2.50
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	2.50@..
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 2.25
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	2.00@ 4.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	25@ 45
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	10@ 20
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	2.00@ 5.00
Green peas, Norfolk, per basket	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, white, large, prime, per bbl	2.25@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.62@ 1.87
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow, double-head bbl	75@ 1.25
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Squash, Marrow, per bbl	50@ 75
String beans, Charleston, per basket	1.25@ 3.50
String beans, Norfolk, green, per basket	75@ 1.50
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Flurry Over the Reduction of the Burlington Dividend.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN ALL THE GRANGERS

An Upward Movement Based on False Information Ends in a Sharp Decline—The General List Lower in Sympathy.

Speculation waited on the Burlington dividend yesterday, and it is rarely that a minor incident has such a marked effect as the announcement had. In the first place it was erroneously sent from Boston that the usual dividend of 1¼ per cent. had been declared, and before the mistake was discovered upward of 20,000 shares of the stock had changed hands at 74 and above. Then, when the fact of the reduction to 1 per cent. came, there was a rush to sell, which continued with only slight abatement until the close of business, the price falling to 70⅝ and closing at 70½, a drop from the highest point of the day of 4¼ points and a net loss, compared with Tuesday's closing, of 2¾ points. There was also very free selling of the other Grangers, all of which closed at material declines.

The blunder over the announcement is likely to lead to a great deal of trouble between brokers and their clients, as many orders had been placed on the market conditional on the action taken by the Directors. It was on such conditional orders to buy that the heavy trading in all the group occurred on the announcement that the dividend was 1¼ per cent. The brokers will undoubtedly have to stand the loss on these transactions. The reduction in the rate of dividend for the quarter means a saving to the company of $205,000, and the decline in the price of the stock which followed the announcement represents a loss in market value of about $3,500,000. The transactions in Burlington amounted to 94,910 shares, in St. Paul to 41,410, in Northwestern to 15,084, and in Rock Island to 12,222. In other words, about 60 per cent. of the day's business was done in the Grangers.

Sugar was active and was strong, in the face of the general weakness. It advanced to 91⅝, but closed at 91¼, a net gain of 1⅝ points. The impression prevailed that the insiders were buyers. The coal stocks were dull, but weak, Jersey Central losing 1⅝ and Lackawanna 2½ points. United States Cordage issues were weak. The general list was inactive and was lower, in sympathy with the declines in the Grangers.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was without change. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was meagre. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $91,731,507 and balances $5,239,805. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $242,629.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and strong. The posted rates for sterling were $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¼@$4.86½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅜ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Boston—Par. Chicago—60c premium. St. Louis—50c premium offered; par bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50¼c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,343,088, and the exports for the same period $86,720,632. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,377,544.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining.....1⅜
American Sugar Refining pf.....2¼
Pullman Car.....1

DECLINED.

Bay State Gas.....2
Canadian Pacific.....1⅛
Chicago & Northwestern.....1⅝
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....2⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....1⅜
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....2⅜
Laclede Gas pf.....2
Lake Shore.....1⅜
New-Jersey Central.....1⅝
New-York Central.....1
St. Paul & Omaha.....⅝
Southern Railway pf.....1¼
United States Cordage.....1
United States Cordage pf.....1⅝
United States Cordage gtd.....2

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Colorado, Hocking Valley & Toledo 6s....1
Des Moines & F. D. 4s.....1
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s.....1
Richmond & Danville 5s.....1½
Union Pacific col. tr. notes.....2
Washington, O. & W. 1st.....1

DECLINED.

Northern Pacific Terminal 1st.....2
Peoria & Eastern 1st.....1⅛
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Tennessee...2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas C. 1st, t. r...1
Union Elevated 1st.....1¼
Virginia Midland gen.....1

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $5,000 4s, coupon, at 115. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	96	..
4s, r	114	115
4s, c	114	115
5s, r	117½	118½
5s, c	117¾	118½
Currency 6s, 1895	101	..
Currency 6s, 1896	104	..
Currency 6s, 1897	107	..
Currency 6s, 1898	110	..
Currency 6s, 1899	113	..
Cher. 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cher. 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cher. 4s, 1898	105¾	..
Cher 4s, 1899	106¾	..

In State securities $1,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 80 and $10,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 at 59@59⅛.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	122
Columbia	200
Hudson River	150
Seaboard National	170
Shoe & Leather	110
Southern National	167½
State of New-York	90
Third National	105
United States National	175
Western National	110

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brooklyn Elevated—			
2d week Nov.	$92,861	....	$1,246
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi.—			
2d week Nov.	56,016	....	4,276
From July 1	1,194,177	....	285,196

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	28½	28½	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	28	300
*American Sugar Refining	89¾	91⅝	89¾	91¼	91⅛	91⅜	63,442
*American Sugar Refining pf.	94½	95	94½	95	94½	94⅞	210
American Tel. & Cable Co	90	90	90	90	89	91	30
*American Tobacco	97¾	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	98	380
American Tobacco pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	108⅝	110	65
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼	1,355
*Bay State Gas	26	26⅜	24	24	23¾	24¼	2,100
Canada Southern	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	51	51¼	121
Canadian Pacific	59⅜	59⅝	59¼	59½	58½	59½	525
Central Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	15½	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18½	100
Chicago Gas	73⅞	74¼	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	74	6,165
Chicago & Alton	146	146	146	146	145	147	150
Chicago & Northwestern	99¾	100½	98	98¼	98⅜	98¼	15,084
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	143½	144	143½	144	143	144¼	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73½	74⅝	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70½	94,510
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37¾	38	37⅜	37⅜	37½	38	600
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	60	60½	58½	58⅜	58⅝	58¾	41,410
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	119½	119½	119½	119½	118⅝	120	160
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61⅝	61⅞	60⅛	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	12,222
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	25½	25½	25½	25	25¼	100
Consolidated Gas Company	122	122¾	122	122¼	122½	123¼	516
Delaware & Hudson	124½	124½	123½	123½	123½	124	1,258
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158	158	156⅜	156¼	156½	156⅞	1,200
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	33	33	33	33	..	..	6
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜	9¼	805
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101	101	101	101	100	101¼	50
General Electric	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	35⅜	35¼	1,295
Illinois Central	90	90	90	90	90	91½	17
Iowa Central pf	26	26	26	26	25	26½	25
Laclede Gas	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22¼	22	22½	1,100
Laclede Gas pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	80	82	150
Lake Erie & Western	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71	70½	71¼	180
Lake Shore	134½	134½	133¾	133¾	133	..	310
*Long Island Traction	13	13	13	13	13¼	13½	144
Louisville & Nashville	54¼	54⅝	53½	53⅝	53½	53⅝	2,750
Manhattan Consolidated	104	104⅞	103¾	104	103⅝	103⅞	2,896
Michigan Central	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99	100	10
Missouri Pacific	28½	28½	27¾	27¾	27⅞	28	1,310
*National Lead Company	42	42	41	41	41	41¼	1,123
*National Lead Company pf.	88¼	88¾	88½	88⅝	88½	89	600
New-Jersey Central	94	94	92	92¼	92⅛	92⅜	4,025
New-York Central	99¼	99¼	98½	98½	98½	99	320
New-York, C. & St. L. all as. pd.	32	32	31¼	31¼	31½	31¾	1,505
New-York, L. E. & Western	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅝	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	14½	14¾	14½	14½	14¼	14¾	420
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42	42½	200
Norfolk & Western	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛	6½	6¼	6½	360
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	75
Northern Pacific	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	150
Northern Pacific pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅝	500
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15¾	100
Pacific Mail	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	22½	23	425
Philadelphia & Reading	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17⅜	17½	3,800
Pullman Palace Car Co	157½	157½	157½	157½	156½	158½	200
Rich. & W. P. 5th in. paid	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	1,040
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	117	117	117	117	115½	117	38
St. Paul & Omaha	34½	34½	34½	34½	33½	34½	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	111	111	111	111	110	113	25
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	109	109	109	109	108	110	400
Southern Pacific	19¼	19½	19	19½	19	19½	500
Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¾	2,844
Southern Railway pf	37¼	37¼	35¼	35½	35½	35⅞	3,199
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16	207
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	300
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	4	4	4	4	4	4½	20
Union Pacific	12¼	12¾	12	12	12	12½	300
United States Cordage	10¾	10¾	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	2,849
United States Cordage pf	17½	17¾	16	16⅛	16	16¾	1,275
United States Cordage gtd	28	28¼	28	28	27	28	521
United States Rubber	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	40½	41	250
Wabash	6½	6½	6½	6½	6¼	6¾	200
Wabash pf	14¼	14¼	14	14	13⅝	13⅞	270
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	88½	87½	87½	87½	87⅝	5,040
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	11⅝	12¼	430
Total sales							287,122

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 6s Registered 1,000	116	Atch, Top & S F 4s 15,000	66¾
		1,000	66¾
		500	66¼
		5,000	66⅛
		5,000	66⅜
		2,000	66⅝
		16,000	66½
		10,000	66⅜
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 19,000s3	19½		
	19½	6,000	
	19⅝	20,000s3	
	19½	5,000	
	19½	1,000, c	
Atlantic Av Imp 5s 10,000	96⅛		
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 13,000	41¾		
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 4,000	112¼		
Beech Creek 1st 2,000	106		
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 5,000	113¼		
	113	5,000	
Brooklyn Elev 1st 10,000	80		
Brooklyn Elev 2d 3,000	50½		
	50	7,000	
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 500	108½		
Canada Southern 2d 3,000	105½		
Cent of N J G M 5s 1,000	114½		
	114	5,000	
	114	5,000s10F	
Central Pac 6s, 1895 1,000	102⅝		
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 2,000, c	111½		
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 6,000	76½		
	76¼	14,000	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 3,000	88¾		
Chi, Mil & St P Con 7s 7,000	123⅜		
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 500	103		
Chi & N W S F 5s Registered 6,000	108½		
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s 3,000	106⅝		
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000	103¾		
Chi, St L & N O 5s 3,000	117¼		
Chi, St L & N O Tenn Lien 7s 5,000	108½		
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 20,000	94½		
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 2,000	104½		
C, C, C & Ind 1st 10,000	112¼		
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 11,000	91½		
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000	95		
	95½	4,000	
	94	2,000	
Des M & Ft D 1st 4s 1,000	79½		
Dul & Iron R 1st 2,000	90¼		
Duluth & Man 1st Dakota Div 10,000	81		
Erie 3d Mortgage 1,000	108½		
Erie 4th Mortgage 1,000	114¼		
Erie Cons Gold 7s 3,000	134½		
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 8,000	91		
	90¾	4,000	
G Bay, W & St P 1st 1,000	63		
	62	9,000	
Han & St Jo Cons 5,000	120		
Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000	90		
Kan City & Pac 1st 4,000	69⅞		
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 1,000	114¾		
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 4,000	90½		
	90	10,000	
Long Island G M 4s 1,000	98		
Louis & Nash Cons 2,000	110		
Louis & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s 5,000	119½		
L, N A & Chi 1st 2,000	109¼		
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	70		
Mich Cent Cons 7s 3,000	121½		
	121¾	1,000	
	121	1,000	
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 4,000	111¾		
Mil, L S & West 1st 2,000	130		
	130½	3,000	
Mil & St Paul 1st South Minn Div 1,000	118		
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 4,000	82⅞		
	82¾	9,000s20F	
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 1,000	46¼		
	46	8,000	
	45⅜	3,000	
	45½	2,000	
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000	93½		
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 2,000	102¼		
	102	2,000	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 5,000	66½	Mor & Es 7s, '71 7,000	119
Nash, C & St L 1st 10,000	123⅜		
	123¼	1,000	
	123½	4,000	
N Y Elevated 1st 3,000	110⅜		
	110¼	1,000	
	110½	10,000	
N Y, Lack & West Construction 1st 1,000	116¼		
N Y, O & W Con 5s 4,000	111¼		
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 1,000	87⅜		
Nor Pac 2d Coup 13,000s20F	89		
	89	1,000	
Nor Pac Term 1st 1,000	97		
Nor Pac Cons 5s 10,000	28¾		
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 12,000	79		
	79¼	8,000	
	78⅞	1,000	
	78⅝	4,000	
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000	90¾		
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000	97		
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000	54		
Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000	87¾		
Trust Co Certs 3,000	87½		
Pac of Mo 1st 4s 6,000	101		
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 8,000	110½		
Peoria & Eastern 1st 2,000	75		
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 5,000	29½		
Rich & Danville 6s 2,000	120		
Rich & Dan Deb 5s Stamped 5,000	91½		
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000	70		
St J & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certs 1,000	59⅞		
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s 1,000	102⅞		
St L & Iron Mt 2d 8,000	105⅛		
St L, Kan & North Real Es & R 7s 1,000	104½		
St L & San Fr Con 4s 20,000	44¾		
	44	1,000	
	44½	15,000	
	44⅜	20,000	
St Louis S W 1st 10,000	60		
	59⅞	1,000	
St Louis S W 2d Inc 1,000	18⅞		
	18½	500	
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Central 6s 6,000	113		
Savannah & West 1st 10,000	55		
Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000	87⅛		
	87¼	1,000	
	87	5,000	
	87⅛	3,000	
	87	5,000	
	86⅞	5,000	
	87⅛	5,000	
	86¾	2,000	
	86⅜	33,000	
	86⅞	10,000	
	86¾	3,000	
	86¾	1,000	
	87	5,000	
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s Tenn Div 6s 2,000	74		
Birmingham Div 1st 1,000	13¼		
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 4,000	89¾		
	89⅝	2,000	
	89⅝	3,000	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 15,000	26½		
	26¾	2,000	
	26¼	21,000	
	26¼	24,000	
	26	10,000	
	25⅞	10,000	
	25¾	15,000	
Third Av 1st 5s 2,000	119¼		
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 4,000s20F	61		
	61¼	4,000	
	61½	1,000	
Union Elevated 1st 2,000	79⅝		
	79½	5,000	
	80	2,000	
	79½	5,000	
Union Pac 1st, 1896 2,000	106¼		
	106⅜	1,000	
	106¼	1,000	
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 6,000	89		
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 15,000	40⅞		
	40⅜	5,000	
	40	5,000	
U S Cordage Co 1st 2,000	69¾		
	69	10,000	
Virginia Midland G M 8,000	95		
Wabash 1st 5s 3,000	104		
	104¼	2,000	
	103¾	7,000	
Wabash 2d 5s 2,000	69		
Wash, Ohio & W 1st 10,000	80		
Total sales			$963,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	144
Albany & Susquehanna	165	175
Alton & Terre Haute	36¾	38
American Coal	80	..
American Cottonseed Oil pf	72¼	73
American Express	114	116
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	67	68½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7½	9
Burlington & South. Illinois pf.	130	..
Boston A. L. pf	100¼	..
Brunswick Company	2	4
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & Northern	40	..
Cedar Falls & M.	4½	5½
Central & South American Tel.	105	110
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	..	94
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	8	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	90
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5½	6¼
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo.	15¾	18¾
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf.	60	65
Consolidated Coal	31½	33½
Denver & Rio Grande	11⅜	12
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34	35½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	5	7
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	8½	11½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	52½	52⅝
Evansville & T. H.	35	45
Flint & Père Marquette	8	14
Flint & Père Marquette pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	101	103
Green Bay & Winona t. r.	3½	4
Homestake	17	18
Iowa Central	7	8
Kenawha & Michigan	..	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	16
Long Island	84½	87
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi	7	8
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi pf	21	24
Louis., St. L. & Texas	1⅜	..
Mahoning Coal R.	101	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
Mexican National certificates	..	2
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	28	30

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	89⅜	91½	89¾	91⅜	41,880
At., T. & S. F.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	20
Bay State G.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	100
Chicago Gas.	73⅞	74⅜	73½	73⅝	2,040
C., R. I. & P.	61¼	61¼	60⅛	60⅝	4,590
Chi., B. & Q.	73¼	74⅜	70⅝	70⅝	44,020
C. M. & St. P.	60⅛	60½	58½	58⅝	34,940
Chi. & N. W.	100¼	100½	98¼	98¼	5,600
Cent. of N. J.	94	94	92½	92½	830
Dist. & C. F.	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼	180
Gen. Electric.	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35½	120
Laclede Gas.	22½	22½	22½	22⅝	1,160
Total sales					189,850

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Louis. & N.	53⅜	54¼	53½	53⅝	610
Manhattan	104¾	104¾	104	104	270
Nat. Lead	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	20
N. Y. & N. E.	32	32	31½	31½	510
Phil. & Read.	17½	17½	17¼	17⅜	300
R. & W. Pfd.	15⅞	16	15½	16	60
Southern Ry.	11½	11¾	11¼	11⅜	180
South. Ry. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½	100
U. S. Cordage	10¼	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	490
U.S. Cord. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	10
West. Union.	88	88⅜	87½	87½	1,840

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	66⅜	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜	$5,000
Can. S. 2d	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000
C., B. & Q., con.	123⅝	123⅝	123⅜	123⅜	4,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
Long Is. 4s	96	96	96	96	2,000
M., K. & T. 2d	46¼	46½	45¼	45¼	20,000
M., K. & T. 1st	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¾	$5,000
Nor. Pac. 5s	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	5,000
St. L. & S. W. 1st	60	60	60	60	4,000
Tenn. S. 3s	80	80	80	80	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	89½	89½	89½	89½	3,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	26¾	26¾	25¾	25¾	15,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st	46½	46½	46¼	46¼	5,000
Total sales					$77,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. C. & Va.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	150	Hale & Nor.	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.15	250
Gould & Cur.	.70	.70	.70	.70	100	Sierra Nevada	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Total sales											700

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	55⅞	55½	54	54	140,000	May option	60⅜	60⅜	59⅝	59⅝	383,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	45	49
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	30	35
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	220
Barney Dumping Boat Comp'y.	5	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	92	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18	23
Beckton Construction	52	..
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	93½	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	114½	117½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	185	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	168½	170
Brooklyn Elevated	7½	10
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s)	62½	67
Brooklyn Gas Company	115	..
Brooklyn Traction	14½	15¾
Brooklyn Traction pf	67	70
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101	102
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	67
Celluloid Company stock	66½	70
Central & South Am. Telegraph	106	..
Cent. & So. Am. Tel. scrip	102½	..
Central Cross-Town	167	..
Central Park, North & East River	162	..
Central N. J. Land & Imp	50	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1050
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	62	66
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	3
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	50½	54
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Col. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	110	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	92	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	68¼	71
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	93	96
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	142½	..
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	109	111
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	175	..
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable Gas & Fuel Co. of Chicago 6s	95	99
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	27	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	700	730
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	47½	52½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	111½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	50	57
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	313	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st	111¾	..
Georgia Pacific 2d	45½	49
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	104	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mil

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.
23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

United States Mortgage Company,
The Mutual Life Building,
59 CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
SURPLUS..... $600,000
Offers its 5% First Mtge. Trust Gold Bonds,
Series B, at 102½ and interest.
THESE BONDS ARE THE DIRECT OBLIGATION OF THE COMPANY SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.
An absolutely safe investment.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND & MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
Apply to
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyer's Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

ManhattanTrustCompany.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.
John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jr., Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V-Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Directors 1894:

August Belmont,	John Kean, Jr.,
R. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
C. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	R. D. Randolph,
John E. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Edward Tuck,
John N. A. Griswold,	John I. Waterbury,
T. L. Higginson,	R. T. Wilson.

OUR NEW PARLORS CONTAIN ALL AVAILable financial information. We are "up to date" and a little ahead.

Our daily market letter is sent free upon request, and the information contained is invaluable to investors. Our percentage of accurate forecasts is 80 per cent. It cannot be beat.

FISHER CO.,
18 and 20 Broadway.

Rooms 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, and 325.

SECOND AV. R. R. CO.
STOCKS & BONDS
Bought by
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 5 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

First Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds
OF THE
BRIDGEPORT TRACTION CO.
OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

DATED JULY, 1893. DUE JULY, 1923.
Exempt from Tax in the State of Connecticut

Secured by an ABSOLUTELY FIRST MORTGAGE upon the ENTIRE STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM of the City of Bridgeport, the second largest city in the State of Connecticut, covering 35 miles of track, together with all real estate, equipment, and other property now owned or that may hereafter be acquired.

The road is under operation by electricity, and is thoroughly equipped, being laid throughout with steel rails of from 70 to 90 lbs. to the yard, and its equipment, power house, &c., are of the very best description.

The bonds are indorsed by the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut, certifying that they are issued for less than 75 per cent. of the actual cost of the property.

The earnings of the road are very large, being at the rate of double its entire interest charges.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, PRICE, &c., FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND THE ABOVE BONDS AS A SAFE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Bonds.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan, Frankfort & So. Eastern and Consolidated Bonds.

Copies of the plan and agreement can be obtained from either of said trust companies, and from the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds under said agreement, before Dec. 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

We own and offer, subject to prior sale,
$200,000
4% 20-Year
Refunding Gold Bonds
OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
To yield 3 5-8 per cent.
(Chicago's debt per capita is less than that of any large city in the world.)
Desirable Investment for TRUST FUNDS.
Full particulars upon application.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 Wall St., New-York.

FOR SALE,
STATE OHIO 3s, DUE JULY, 1896.
MINNEAPOLIS STREET RAILWAY CONS. GOLD 5s, DUE 1919.
G. W. DOUGHERTY & CO.,
2 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
Telephone "2254 Cortlandt."

Dividends.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.
1 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 15, 1894.
The twelfth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of National Lead Co. will be paid Dec. 15, 1894, to stockholders of record Nov. 23, 1894.
Transfer books for Preferred Stock will close Nov. 23, and remain closed until Dec. 17, 1894.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of National Lead Co. will be paid Dec. 31, 1894, to stockholders of record Dec. 10, 1894.
Transfer books for Common Stock will close Dec. 10, and remain closed until Jan. 2, 1895.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOS. L. McBIRNEY, Treasurer.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Office of the Secretary,
Montreal, Nov. 16, 1894.
The half-yearly interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Company, due on the 1st of December, proximo, and payable by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, under the terms of the mortgage, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Bank of Montreal, No. 59 Wall St., New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Blake, Boissevain & Co., No. 11 Copthall Court, London.
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1894.
Notice.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the 1st day of December next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.
The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.
C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY,
207 Produce Exchange, Nov. 21, 1894.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., payable Dec. 1, to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Nov. 25, and opened at 9 A. M. Dec. 2.
OTHO A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
Nov. 17, 1894. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

IT'S NOT A CONCERTED MOVEMENT

But Individual Investors Are Taking in Fifth and Sixth Avenue Property at Eighteenth Street.

A guessing match has been in progress for several weeks by real estate brokers and speculators and by certain classes of business men with regard to purchases of property made by Frederick Southack & Co. on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

The first of these purchases was announced exclusively in The New-York Times on Oct. 21, and others followed several days afterward. A large parcel was that of the St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church and rectory for $192,000. A still larger one was that of the Hotel de Logerot property, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street for $557,500. Mr. Peter Marié's dwelling and stable, running through from Nineteenth to Eighteenth Street, was bought at about $160,000. As low as $38,000 and as high as $70,000 were paid for single lots with old-fashioned dwellings on them.

It was soon apparent that something out of the common was in progress, and efforts were made to discover what this something was, with a view to making it a source of profit. The efforts failed and the guessing went on. A ridiculous guess was that of The Real Estate Record and Guide, which stated positively that the American Lithographic Company was the purchaser. Subsequently it stated just as positively that it was John Wanamaker and the firm of Park & Tilford.

Within a few days past the stories current have broadened, and yesterday the greatest of the roorbachs was printed by The Evening Post, which announced that the entire block bounded by Fifth and Sixth Avenues and Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, 184 by 920 feet, had been bought by the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago. The latter's purpose, it was stated, was to build one vast general store on the site, with a bank, miscellaneous departments, a menagerie, photograph gallery, restaurant, barber's shops, swimming baths, &c. The price stated was "about $3,000,000."

This last-mentioned statement is alone sufficient to show the absurdity of the whole, the block being valued at much more. It may be stated positively, on the authority of Mr. Southack, that the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co. has not bought any of the property mentioned, and that the clients of Frederick Southack & Co. have not bought the block, nor do they intend doing so.

As has already been stated in The New-York Times, there are several different investors who are interested in the various purchases. The largest of them takes in the leasing of the block front on Sixth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, and the purchase of the property eastwardly along the two streets for about 400 feet. On this plot, in due course, a large retail store is to be built. Other persons have bought plots on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. In some instances the old buildings will be torn down and new ones erected. In other cases the old buildings will be allowed to remain. The purchase of the Logerot property is believed to be simply a speculation, the purchaser considering the price a low one. It may be added, also, that the different investors are not even known to one another.

A dispatch from Chicago indicates that Siegel, Cooper & Co. may be interested in the transaction.

SAID HER SISTERS WERE WAYWARD

Mrs. Annie Brown Denies a Story When Summoned to Court.

Lucy and Celia Bettjemann appeared before Justice Taintor in the Harlem Police Court yesterday and asked for a summons for their married sister, Mrs. Annie Brown of 417 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, wife of Arthur Brown, the Harlem hatter, for her appearance in court to compel her to give up the complainants' trunks and wearing apparel.

The girls are the daughters of Herman Bettjemann, who was a grocer well known in Harlem, and who died on July 21 last. Mrs. Bettjemann had died the September previous.

The complainants aver that about a month after their father's death Mrs. Brown came to them and forced them to sign a paper, appointing her their guardian, telling them, they allege, that she would see to it that the estate was divided up within two weeks, and promising to send them money immediately for their support and maintenance.

The sister, it is alleged, then refused to have anything further to do with them, and would not talk to them except in her husband's presence.

Lately, the girls say, she has refused to see them and will not allow them to get their clothing.

They are now living on charity, they say, and despite the fact that they are entitled to a share of their father's estate, Mrs. Brown, they allege, has absolutely refused to give them any money, and has threatened to cut them off entirely from participating in the estate.

Mrs. Brown appeared in court during the afternoon session and denied her sisters' charges. She alleges that both girls were inclined to be wayward and used to stay out late at night. The estate, she said, instead of amounting to $25,000 as alleged, consisted only of the $5,000 insurance policy. As the guardian of her sisters she claimed the right to control their goings and comings.

Justice Taintor said that if Mrs. Brown's statements were true the girls should be looked after to prevent their leading bad lives, and he said the matter would be investigated if the elder sister made any such formal complaint.

Mrs. Brown said she would give her sisters their clothing, and there the matter ended.

Accident at the Natural History Museum.

While several carpenters and plasterers were at work on a staging in the addition to the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, yesterday morning, the supports gave way, and the laborers were precipitated to the floor. The distance was only eight feet, and but one of the men, John Keeney, of 345 East Forty-eighth Street, was seriously injured. He received a dislocation of the right ankle and slight internal injuries, and was attended by Park Physician Goldsmith.

Unearthed Seven Skeletons.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Nov. 21.—Workmen engaged in excavating a cellar for a new building near the shore front here have unearthed the skeletons of seven human beings. They had all been buried with their feet to the east.

Around the neck of one of the skeletons was a string of beads made from shells, and this leads to the belief that the remains are those of Indians. The skeletons were all carefully removed from their graves and reinterred in another locality.

THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Not Fit to Govern the Territory Ceded to Them.

UNBEARABLE LAWLESSNESS THERE

The Commission Charged with Treating with the Indians Says the Government Must Take Control.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The anomalous condition of affairs now existing between the United States and the perturbed Indian Territory makes intensely interesting the report submitted to-day to the Secretary of the Interior by the commission sent to investigate matters concerning the five civilized tribes of Indians.

If the recommendations of the commission shall be adopted, the Federal Government will recover possession of the great domain owned by these peoples and revoke the right given them to govern themselves.

Charges that the tribal Governments have perverted the trust conferred by the United States, and also shown their inability to care for their own interests, are preferred by the commission, which concludes its report with these straightforward sentences:

The United States put the title to a domain of countless wealth and unmeasured resources in these several tribes, or nationalities, but it was a conveyance in trust for specific uses, clearly indicated in the treaties themselves, and for no other purpose. It was for the use and enjoyment in common of each and every citizen of his tribe of each and every part of the Territory, thus tersely expressed in one of the treaties, "to be held in common, so that each and every member of either tribe shall have an equal undivided interest in the whole."

The tribes can make no other use of it. They have no power to grant it to any one, or to part to any one an exclusive use of any portion of it. These tribal Governments have wholly perverted their high trust, and it is the plain duty of the United States to enforce the trust it has so created, and recover, for its original uses, the domain, and all the gains derived from the perversion of the trust, or discharge the trustees.

The United States also granted to these tribes the power of self-government, not to conflict with the Constitution. They have demonstrated their incapacity to govern themselves, and no higher duty can rest upon the Government that granted this authority than to revoke it when it has so lamentably failed.

The commission consists of ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, Meredith H. Kidd of Indiana, and Archibald S. McKennon of Arkansas. They went to the Indian Territory early in the present year, and in February addressed a convention of all the civilized tribes except the Seminoles, explaining fully the policy of the Government and the reasons for desiring a change.

A strong inclination was manifested at first toward taking steps looking to negotiations, but dispatches from Washington, representing that the Government would hold to the treaty provisions and make no change unless the Indians desired it, resulted in the adoption of resolutions to resist any change and to decline to negotiate.

At the invitation of the various tribes, the members of the commission went among the people and made addresses on the objects of their mission, but the councils of all the tribes except the Cherokees passed resolutions refusing all negotiations.

Propositions were made during the Summer by the commission to divide all lands among the Indians, except town sites and coal and mineral deposits, which were to be sold, and the proceeds divided among the people. Each citizen was to receive sufficient land for a good home, and all intruders were to be removed.

A final adjustment of all claims against the United States was also promised, and it was proposed that after these and other propositions should have been carried into effect Congress should form a Territorial Government. An answer to these propositions was requested by the 1st of October, but no answers were received then, and none has been received since then. The Cherokee Council alone asked further time.

The commission says the Indians refuse to sell any portion of their land. It also states that the full bloods are less fit for citizenship than they were twenty years ago. All progress with them has been arrested. The commission thinks the Indians deserve little consideration in their demands that the National Government remove white people from their territory, as the whites were induced to settle by the Indians, and have lived up to their agreement.

Shrewd whites, through intermarriage with the Indians, have obtained valuable lands for pasturage and cultivation in violation of the agreements with the United States, and some of these have secured from 30,000 to 60,000 acres. This has resulted in preventing the real Indian from obtaining possession of any part of his common property.

In one tribe, with a total territory of 3,040,000 acres, 61 citizens have enclosed and hold 1,237,000 acres, more than a third of the property belonging to 14,632 citizens. This is a violation of the plain terms of the treaty and a perversion of the uses and purposes for which the territory was conveyed to the Indians.

The influx of white citizens and the failure of the tribal governments to observe and enforce the treaty stipulations for the protection of citizens, and the lamentable corruption of these governments in all their branches, have brought the commission to the conclusion that is is impossible to enforce the executory provisions of the treaties.

All the functions of the tribal governments, the members of the commission say, have become powerless to protect the life and property of the citizen. The courts of justice have become helpless and paralyzed. Violence, robbery and murder are almost daily occurrence, and no effective measures of restraint or punishment are put forth to suppress crime. Railroad trains are stopped, and their passengers robbed within a few miles of populous towns.

"A reign of terror exists," the commission adds, "and barbarous outrages, almost impossible of belief, are enacted, and their perpetrators hardly find it necessary to shun daily intercourse with their victims."

The commission heard that fifty-three murders occurred in one of the tribes in September and October, and no one was brought to justice. The tribal governments, they contend, have fallen into the hands of cunning politicians, while the real Indians have little to do in their management.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

Its Report of Last May in Line with That of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Senate last March, instructed its Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians to inquire into the present condition of the Indians and of the white people dwelling among them, and to make recommendations as to the legislation required to put an end to existing difficulties. Mr. Teller is the Chairman of this committee, and he went to the Territory, with Senators Platt and Roach, spending nine days there, and getting a good idea of the situation. The report which he submitted last May was thoroughly in line with the prevailing belief that no time should be lost in changing the conditions which exist in the Territory. The committee ascertained that, according to the census of 1890, the Indian population, including the colored claimants to Indian citizenship, was only about 68,000, and the white population over 109,000. It is well known that since the census of 1890 was taken thousands of whites have gone into the Territory, and it is now estimated that there are at least 300,000 whites there, making the proportion about 5 to 1 in favor of the whites.

In some agricultural sections the whites outnumber the Indians 10 to 1. This is especially true of the Chickasaw country, where the Indians number only about 3,500, while the white population is variously estimated at from 50,000 to 70,000. Flourishing towns have grown up along the lines of the railroads composed wholly of white people. The town of Ardmore, in the Chickasaw country, is said to contain 5,000 white people, and not to exceed 25 Indians. Duncan and Purcell contain populations of from 1,000 to 1,500, composed of white people. The town of Muskogee, in the Creek country, contains a population of from 1,200 to 1,500 white people, and many other towns of from 500 to 1,500 people are known as "white towns." It is rare to see an Indian in any of these towns, except those that come in from their farms to dispose of their produce or purchase goods of the white trader.

Mr. Teller's committee uncovered the root of the existing troubles in the following paragraph, which appears in its report:

This section of country was set apart to the Indian with the avowed purpose of maintaining an Indian community beyond and away from the influence of white people. We stipulated that they should have unrestricted self-government and full jurisdiction over persons and property within their respected limits, and that we would protect them against intrusion of white people, and that we would not incorporate them in political organizations without their consent. Every treaty from 1828 to and including the treaty of 1866 was based on this idea of exclusion of the Indians from the whites and non-participation by the whites in their political and industrial affairs.

We made it possible for the Indians of that section of the country to maintain their tribal relations and their Indian polity, laws, and civilization if they wished so to do. And if now the isolation and exclusiveness sought to be given to them by our solemn treaties is destroyed and they are overrun by a population of strangers five times in number to their own it is not the fault of the Government of the United States, but comes from their own acts in admitting whites to citizenship under their laws and by inviting white people to come within their jurisdiction, to become traders, farmers, and to follow professional pursuits.

The committee assumed by reason of its discoveries regarding the population of the Territory that the Indians had determined to abandon the policy of exclusiveness and fraely to admit white people to the region. While it was there the committee did not receive from any Indian the suggestion that the white people in the Territory with the consent of the Indians should be removed. Considerable space is devoted in the report to a description of the difficulties surrounding the detection and punishment of persons who commit offenses against any of the laws of the United States. Prior to the redistricting of the Territory with reference to the United States courts it was necessary sometimes to take prisoners 600 miles or more to reach a United States court. Even now it is necessary to convey prisoners 200 or 300 miles. The courts are so burdened with business that prompt disposition of the cases brought before them is impossible. The court established for the Indian Territory, having cognizance of all minor offenses and of the smallest civil controversies, is naturally the only court having police powers within the Territory, and is absolutely the only court of final jurisdiction administering justice, in matters large of small, in a territory as large as the State of Indiana, for a people numbering now at least 300,000 and rapidly increasing.

The committee reported further that the criminal business of the Territory was transacted at enormous expense. Cases of the smallest importance, like ordinary assaults, often cost the Government from $200 to $300 each, by reason of the distance traveled by the Deputy Marshals and the fees of witnesses for travel and attendance. The committee made a number of suggestions regarding the disposition of court business, which it is not necessary to explain here. It called attention to the startling fact that, although the Indians practically had invited the whites to enter their Territory, the large white population was without the means of maintaining schools. No public schools were possible for this class, it was argued, while the present condition of affairs continues in the Indian Territory. Upon this point the committee reported:

It may be said that these people went to the Indian Territory with the knowledge that the education of their children would be left to their individual effort, and, therefore, they ought not to complain. We do not stop to inquire whether the parents of these children complain or not—the Nation at large has the right to protest against a condition that deprives the children of 200,000 or 300,000 white and several thousand colored people of the opportunity to acquire an education that will fit them for the discharge of the duties of citizenship, which they have the right to exercise in other parts of the country, if not in the Indian Territory. It is not the concern of the parents alone, nor of the children alone, but of all the people of the United States, and it is a matter of concern to the citizens of those States contiguous to the Indian Territory. Common humanity demands that we take steps to secure to the people the advantages of education, even if they do not appreciate such advantages.

The committee found further that while the theory of the Government in giving to the Indian tribes as bodies politic title to the lands in the Territory was that the title was held for all of the Indians, and all were to participate in the benefits to be derived from such holding, a few enterprising citizens of the tribe, frequently not Indians by blood, but by intermarriage, had in fact become the practical owners of the best of these lands, while the title still remained in the tribe, so that the great body of the Indians derived no benefit from the title. There are many shrewd Indians who under existing Indian law appropriate large bodies of the public domain and lease them to white men, who pay rental either in crops or in cash, as they may agree with their landlords. Instances came to the committee's notice of Indians who had as high as 100 tenants, and one case was found where a single Indian had 400 holdings, amounting to 20,000 acres. The monopoly is so great that in the most wealthy and progressive tribes 100 persons are said to have appropriated fully one-half of the best lands. The evidence is only too strong that while the titles to these lands are held by the tribe in trust for the people, this trust is not being properly executed, nor will it be if left to the Indians, and the question arises, what is the duty of the Government with reference to this trust?

Mr. Teller and his associates were convinced that the system of government which prevailed in the Indian Territory could not continue long. They put the case in this way:

It is not only non-American, but it is radically wrong, and a change is imperatively demanded in the interest of the Indians and whites alike, and such change cannot be much longer delayed. The situation grows worse, and will continue to grow worse. There can be no modification of the system. It must be abandoned, and a better one substituted.

Mr. Teller's committee has not completed its work, and promises to make further recommendations regarding necessary legislation. By the time Congress convenes there will be sufficient information at its disposal to enable it to take up the question intelligently and endeavor to find a solution. Although the outlawry which exists in the Indian Territory is to be deplored, it probably will result in a more speedy settlement of the questions growing out of the occupation of the Territory by the five civilized tribes than would be possible if thieves and cutthroats were not so plentiful there. This is the opinion of persons who have watched the growth of lawlessness in the Territory, and chafed under the restrictions which long have operated to prevent the United States Government from taking a hand in the internal affairs of the tribes. The depredations of the Cook gang of outlaws and the general tendency to disorder in the Territory are due entirely to the form of government which enables the Indians to maintain an empire in the very heart of the United States, in which, according to Attorney General Olney, United States troops may not enter except in case of trouble between the tribes. It is plain that the Congress which authorized the first treaty with these Indians in 1828 had no conception of the future growth of the United States, and Congresses which accepted later treaties were equally lacking in perception.

The Cherokees secured the first foothold in the Territory, and later the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles were settled there under treaties which secured to them the unrestricted right of self-government and full jurisdiction over persons and property within certain limits, excepting all white persons, with their property, who are not by adoption or otherwise members of the tribes.

Under these treaties, according to Attorney General Olney's construction, the United States Government cannot send troops into the Territory unless the tribes engage in war among themselves. The Indians have the power, under the treaties, to regulate their internal affairs, but the events of the last two weeks have shown that they are unable to do this, and that the Territoy to-day more than at any time in its history is overrun by desperadoes. It is, in fact, the only region in which lawless characters like the Cooks and the Daltons can prosecute their murderous calling with comparative immunity. The country abounds in hiding places, and large areas are as wild as they were when the Territory was first given over to the Indians.

Nobody with knowledge of the facts doubts now that a great mistake was made in permitting the five tribes to have a government of their own, and the question now to be settled is, How shall existing conditions be changed? The opinion is freely expressed by prominent men that the interests of civilization demand that the treaties shall be held to have been disregarded by the Indians, and that the tribes shall be forced to agree to terms which would extinguish the tribal form of government and throw the Territory open to settlement, giving the Indians lands in severalty and the whites opportunity to acquire lands and hold them.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, has just returned from the Indian Territory, where he remained about a fortnight. He said to-day to a correspondent of The New-York Times that the reports of outrages in that region failed to give an accurate idea of the lawlessness which prevailed there. In all parts of the Territory, he said, there were many desperate characters who had been driven from the States where law and order prevailed, and these were continually engaged in criminal pursuits. The Senator is convinced that the United States Government will be obliged before long to enter the Territory and take charge of its affairs. In his opinion, the leaders of the five civilized tribes soon will see the necessity of effecting a change, and as soon as they come to an understanding with the United States the better it will be for all concerned.

OKLAHOMA'S DESIRE FOR STATEHOOD

Winfield S. Smith Says the People Object to the Plan for Two States.

Winfield S. Smith of Guthrie, Oklahoma, formerly of Owego, N. Y., a man who settled on the present site of Guthrie the day that the Territory was thrown open to settlement, was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday about the state of society there.

"Oklahoma," he said, "is more generally misrepresented than any place in the West. She has a population of 275,000, of which at present not over from 10 to 15 per cent. are adventurers or belong to the rough element.

"The rough, adventurous element is being rapidly eliminated by stringent laws against crimes, gambling, and the sale of liquors."

"What is the agricultural outlook in the Territory?" he was asked.

"Eastern Oklahoma," Mr. Smith replied, "is a first-class agricultural country. Everything can be grown there that matures before July or August—wheat, cotton, oats, millet, barley, and all the Spring cereals and vegetables. Certain portions of it produce corn, but it will never be known as a corn country. Western Oklahoma is more like Western Kansas, and may be expected to disappoint settlers until some proper system of irrigation is put into effect."

"Does Oklahoma offer any special inducements for investment?"

"Oklahoma will be the next field for investment, and all investments that are made there with care will be safe and will produce good results. Our population, as a whole, is law-abiding, with a just idea of property rights, which are amply protected by our law courts. The Populist idea of repudiation is rapidly disappearing, and our commercial interests are increasing marvelously.

"We have made application for Statehood and are firmly convinced that we should obtain it, as the people are fully qualified to manage their own affairs through officials of their own selection. The best element in the Territory, both white and Indian, is in favor of one State that will include the whole of what was formerly known as Indian Territory.

Whether we shall have it as we desire or not is as yet uncertain, for it is freely said that the Dawes Indian Commission, that has lately left our country, will report to Congress in favor of two States, one for Oklahoma and a portion of the adjacent Indian lands and one embracing the five civilized tribes, the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles. The objection that is felt to this plan it that the Indians are not competent to care for themselves, while they hold their lands as tribal lands and not in severalty, and that the whites among them who have married into the tribes and are known as 'squaw men' would rule the State for their own advantage. It is in this section that all of the crimes and outrages are perpetrated, and some means to civilize it should be taken to protect the adjacent States."

After a Schoolgirl's Assailant.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 21.—A searching party started from West Hills this afternoon to look for a young stranger whom Elizabeth Oakley accuses of having assaulted her this morning. She is thirteen years old, and a daughter of Wilmot Oakley. She started for school as usual, and her companions found her shortly afterward in a hysterical condition.

It was near the same spot that Susie Jones's hair was shorn from her head a few weeks ago, and her description of the man who cut it agrees with that of Miss Oakley's assailant.

The searching party remained out till dark to-night, but found no traces of the stranger.

Mr. Rausch's Rapid-Transit Plan.

Herman Rausch has written to the Rapid-Transit Commissioners asking them to consider a plan he submitted to the former commission. It was rejected when first brought out because it proposed that the city assist in the enterprise. Under the changed conditions, Mr. Rausch feels hopeful that his plan may be of service. The plan proposes to utilize existing routes from the Grand Central Station and the Hudson River Railroad Station at Eleventh Avenue, and to build tunnels down town, in which trains may be operated by electricity. He proposes a riverside line through an arched viaduct, and he would leave the Upper Boulevard untouched.

OFFICES IN THE NEXT CONGRESS

Speculations Regarding the Candidates Whom the Republicans Will Favor by Election in the Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In speculations concerning the organization of the next House of Representatives by the Republicans, outside of the almost universal acceptance of Mr. Reed as the inevitable speaker, the only place that has suggested candidates is that of Clerk of the House. Two names have been heard for several days, the first being that of Thomas H. McKee, the acting Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee. The other was Mr. McDowell, the present member at large from Pennsylvania, who says that he has the solid delegation of his State behind him.

A third candidate was announced this morning in the person of Thomas J. Henderson of Illinois, a member of the present House, who was not renominated. His candidacy is suggested in a letter received from a prominent member of the Illinois delegation, who says that the name of Mr. Henderson will, in all probability, be submitted to the Republican caucus. Mr. Henderson's friends, who appear to have plunged actively into the contest, say that as it seems certain Mr. Reed will be elected Speaker without opposition, it will be conceded that the Clerkship will go to the West.

This question of geographical location enters largely into the contest for the elective places within the gift of the House. In accordance with the precedent established in the past, it is likely that the Doorkeepership will go to the South. As yet no candidate has arisen, but it is said that Representative Houk of Tennessee, who was defeated for re-election, will, in all probability, be a candidate for the place. Mr. Houk was an Assistant Postmaster of the House during a previous Congress.

In the Forty-seventh Congress, when J. Warren Keifer of Ohio was Speaker, Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania was Clerk, Col. George W. Hooker of Vermont was elected Sergeant at Arms, while the Postmastership went to Michigan in the person of Henry Sherwood, the late Postmaster of Washington, and now acting as assistant to the present incumbent. The South was recognized by the selection of Walter P. Brownlow of Tennessee, as Doorkeeper of the House, he being a nephew of the war Governor, "Parson" Brownlow.

When Mr. Reed was Speaker in the Fifty-first Congress, Mr. McPherson was again Clerk, but Iowa came in for a place, A. J. Holmes representing her in the office of Sergeant at Arms. The Doorkeepership again went South, C. W. Adams of Maryland holding the place. The Northwest was represented by J. L. Wheat of Wisconsin, who was the Postmaster.

In the event, which seems now probable, that Gen. Anson G. McCook, the former Secretary of the Senate, may remain in New-York as Mayor Strong's right-hand man, prominent Senators are favoring the appointment of Benjamin Durfee as Secretary of the Senate in case the Republicans control the organization. Mr. Durfee has been a recognized expert in financial and tariff matters for years. He was clerk of the Finance Committee of the Senate during the Chairmanship of Mr. Morrill, and was retained by Mr. Voorhees as the committee's expert, because of his ability and experience.

GEN. MILES ASSUMES COMMAND

SUCCEEDS GEN. HOWARD IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Welcomed to Governors Island in the Rain by the Staff Officers—Salute Fired in His Honor.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, formerly Commander of the Department of the Missouri and recently appointed by President Cleveland to succeed Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, retired, as Commander of the Department of the East, yesterday morning paid his first visit to Governors Island since Gen. Hancock's death some years ago.

Gen. Miles was accompanied by his wife, his wife's cousin, and her husband, Mr. Wiber of Cincinnati, and two aides, Capt. M. P. Maus and Capt. Frank Meehler. Capt. E. C. Haggin, another of Gen. Miles's aides, is in Chicago at present.

The party boarded the Governors Island tug at the Battery and crossed to the island, were the following members of the staff of the Department of the East welcomed them: Col. Samuel Breck, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. William J. Volkmar, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Charles R. Barnett, Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Col. John W. Barriger, Col. Joseph Smith, Major Asa B. Car

SHE LOST HER OWN CASE

Mrs. Louise Galligan's Action was Thrown Out of Court.

THE DECISION OF JUSTICE BARRETT

Great Crowd Present to Hear the School Teacher Prosecute Her Suit for $25,000—The Plaintiff's Cross-Examination.

Mrs. Louise Galligan's twenty-five-thousand-dollar suit against four of the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward was dismissed yesterday by Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court.

The motion to dismiss was made by the counsel for the defendants. He advanced five grounds, on either of which, he said, the ex-school teacher's case ought to be thrown out of court. Justice Barrett ruled that the points were well taken, and to Mrs. Galligan's tearful consternation her suit was ended without submission to the jury.

"The defendants," said Justice Barrett, "were public officers and the Trustees of the school in question. While it is true that they had no right to remove a Principal, they had the jurisdiction, and it was their duty to see that Principals conducted themselves properly, and it was also their duty to gather evidence of any dereliction on the part of any teacher. To maintain that the evidence taken was libelous seems to me to be rather far-fetched. The defendants did not libel the plaintiff, even if the witnesses at the examination did. If the defendants believed that the plaintiff conducted herself in a wrong manner, it was their duty to formulate charges looking to her removal.

"It is not a question whether the plaintiff was a faithful servant or not. Every step that the defendants took was clearly privileged. If, indeed, they had sent the charges to the board without the evidence, the board could have turned upon them and demanded the reason of their sending it unsupported statements.

"It is immaterial if the examination was ex parte or not. If the statements were made by creditable witnesses, the duty of the defendants was clearly to send it to the board. The defendants offered a copy of the evidence to the plaintiff, and she had an opportunity to reply. The Trustees evidently acted with propriety and discretion. It seems to me that the proceedings were to the plaintiff's benefit when she was not asked to be present at the taking of the testimony.

"On the other point—there is no evidence of publication, and I regret that the plaintiff used up so much of the time of the court in telling how the book came into the possession of her sister and others.

"Finally, after a great deal of unnecessary sparring, the facts were brought out that the plaintiff left the meeting of the Trustees at 5 o'clock in the evening; that the evidence was offered to her, which she ordered sent to her house, and that almost as soon as she reached there the janitor of the school arrived with the testimony, a copy of which he left there, and took the plaintiff's receipt therefor. It was not sent for the sister's perusal, but for the good of the plaintiff.

"If she chose to call a town meeting to hear the reading of the document, it was not the defendants' fault. She might have read the testimony in the privacy of her chamber, and it was evidently intended that she should do so.

"That all this was done to libel the plaintiff is a contention that is very far fetched. If it were held that the action of the Trustees in this case was a libel, the result would be to prevent the execution of the laws and paralyze the functions of school boards. Trustees could not take a step in the direction of their duty without a dangerous responsibility. They would be held more strictly to the rule of law than a person who accused another person of a crime. After a review of the case, I have come to the conclusion that the action should never have been brought, and cannot be maintained. It is therefore dismissed."

Mrs. Galligan was almost overcome when the final words of the Judge putting her case out of court were pronounced. But by a great effort she regained her self-control, and though the tears stood in her eyes, she bowed in submission and without a word of expostulation she began to gather her papers together, being aided in this work by her sister, Miss Reilly, and her son. She left the courtroom after the spectators had departed.

The unusual spectacle of a woman conducting her own lawsuit and arrayed against a host of well-known lawyers acting on the other side had drawn a tremendous crowd to the courtroom when the trial opened in the morning. Every seat was filled long before the court was called. The officers finally closed the doors, refusing to admit any more spectators.

The bevy of school teachers who had been summoned as witnesses by the defendants were on hand early, taking up almost one-half of the room. They whispered and gesticulated almost incessantly, and never took their eyes off the plaintiff for more than a minute at a time.

Mrs. Galligan, as soon as the case was called, asked for an adjournment until the arrival of a lawyer who had volunteered his services in her cause. Justice Barrett said this was impossible, as the entire business of the court would have to be stopped.

"But," added the Justice, "I will help you in every way possible."

Mrs. Galligan then went to the stand, and her cross-examination was resumed. Among other things, the opposing lawyer brought out the fact that the witness had libel suits pending against six newspapers, the aggregate damages claimed reaching $160,000. She is also suing one of the teachers who testified against her, and has another libel suit against Trustee Hornthal individually, all of which are yet to be tried. Touching on the fact that she conducted her case in person because she said she was too poor to employ counsel the lawyer asked:

"Did you never hear of briefless lawyers who are willing to take cases on contingent?"

There was a great deal of dodging before the witness finally admitted that she had heard of such a thing only a short time ago at the District Attorney's office.

"Dr. Parkhurst sent me to a firm of lawyers in Nassau Street," she added, at which there was a shout of laughter.

"Lord, Madam," said William N. Cohen, who was the lawyer conducting the examination, "must we drag in Dr. Parkhurst's name even here?"

This ended the cross-examination, and Mrs. Galligan made a lengthy statement regarding the charges preferred against her at the various times before the Board of Education. She then called her sister, Theresa M. Riley, who had read a copy of the charges sent to Mrs. Galligan by the defendants.

This practically concluded the plaintiff's case, and after recess the motion to dismiss was made, ending the trial.

BARBINEAU DENIES THE WILL.

Sensational Charges in the Contest Over His Wife's Estate.

The trial of a contest over the will of Mary Emily Barbineau was begun yesterday before Surrogate Arnold. There was some highly-sensational testimony adduced on both sides.

Mary Emily Barbineau died on May 15 last at 269 West Twenty-second Street, where at the time she was boarding with her husband, Michael Barbineau. The boarding house was run by D. J. Prendergast and his wife, Mary, who were witnesses on the trial yesterday. The contestant of the will is the husband of the testatrix. He says he was formerly a clerk in the Gilsey House, this city, and held a similar position in the Walker House, in Toronto.

The will is dated May 3, 1894, and in it the testatrix leaves her property in equal shares to the following brothers and sisters and her husband: Richard, James, and Nellie Horton, Martha Blaser, Mary Ann Cummings, Minnie Wyatt, and the husband, Michael Barbineau. In the will is a clause that any one who contests the will loses his share.

Notwithstanding this clause, the husband has contested, and in his papers he makes charges against the other heirs. His story is that on the night the will was made one of the brothers took him out for a walk, and while he was out the brothers and sisters brought in a lawyer, who had a will already made. At this time, the testatrix, he declared, was in a dying condition, and was insensible to what was going on about her. The lawyer is alleged to have read the will to the insensible woman and to have asked her to sign it. This she was unable to do, and, as the pen dropped from her fingers, a blot was left on the will.

The lawyer, it is alleged, then took the pen and signed the woman's name and her mark to the document. On May 15, Mrs. Barbineau died, and the will, which had been in the possession of the proponents, was offered for probate. This was the first the husband says, he knew of the existence of a will, and he at once began a contest.

The husband retained ex-Judge Jeroloman as his counsel, and the latter paid a visit to the house, 269 West Twenty-second Street, where the testatrix died. He met there the woman who owned the house, Mary D. Prendergast, and her husband. From these he obtained a statement on which the husband based his contest and the charges of conspiracy, and both of the Prendergasts signed the statement which recites the alleged facts upon which the husband bases his contest.

Mrs. Prendergast also said, according to the statement, that she heard Mrs. Horton say to Mrs. Blaser that Barbineau was giving his wife another pill, inferring that something was wrong. Mrs. Prendergast was put on the stand yesterday, and denied that she had ever made the statement that she signed. She admitted the signature, but said she had signed the paper without knowing its contents.

"Are you in the habit of lying?" was asked.

"Oh! I might sometimes," was the nonchalant reply.

"Did you not try to borrow $200 from the contestant?"

"Yes, but I only got $50, and I have paid part of that back in room rent."

"You play the races, don't you?"

"Yes."

"And you wanted this money for that purpose. Now, is it not a fact that when Barbineau refused you the whole amount asked for, you at once asked for the return of the statement?"

The witness admitted the truth of this. She said she might tell "a story" ordinarily, but she never would under oath.

On behalf of the proponents, it is claimed that Mrs. Barbineau had been married three times—once to a man named Farrell, twenty years ago; at his death, to a man named Nolan, and seven years ago to Barbineau. The latter, they say, was only a boy at the time of the marriage, and that he married the old woman solely for her money. After the marriage, they allege, Mrs. Barbineau sent her husband to school.

The will, they say, was drawn according to her instructions, and was made in accord with her desires as to how she wanted her estate to go. The estate is worth about $8,000. The case was not concluded.

VALUE OF THE GOULD ESTATE.

Inventory May Be Demanded in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home Suit.

Some interesting facts regarding the estate of Jay Gould, its extent, and its present condition, will be brought to light if an ex parte order to show cause, granted yesterday, is sustained on a hearing set down for to-morrow.

The order was granted by Surrogate Fitzgerald, and requires the executors of the Gould estate to show cause why they should not be compelled to file an inventory of the estate of the millionaire. This step is taken at the instance of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis, the owners of $10,000 of consolidated bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, which has for some time past been in litigation with the estate of Jay Gould and Russell Sage, in the hope of compelling restitution of $11,000,000 of trust funds, which, it is claimed, Gould and Sage, as Trustees, had possession of and appropriated to their own use.

The object of the proceeding is to compel an inventory of the estate, so that some definite information may be had as to the exact value of the property which Jay Gould left, with a view to having a sufficient amount deposited with the court to satisfy the claim of the consolidated bondholders to this $11,000,000.

The order was obtained by Lawyer Louis J. Morrisson, the attorney for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis, and was based upon all the proceedings which have been taken against Sage and Gould for some years past, including the proceedings before the United States Railway Commissioners, the actions in the United States courts, and the latest suit, but recently brought in the Supreme Court of this county by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the object of which is to compel the estate of Jay Gould and Russell Sage to refund $11,000,000.

An affidavit of John Rooney, the Secretary of the committee of the Kansas Pacific consolidated bondholders, at whose instigation this new proceeding is taken, accompanies the papers, and recites some of the facts upon which the court is asked to grant the order.

Rooney refers to the fact that the home is a creditor of Jay Gould's estate, and that the object of the proceedings is to recover trust funds taken from the Kansas Pacific consolidated trust by Jay Gould, consisting of securities placed there for the benefit of the bondholders under a deed of trust, and the conversion of the same to his own use.

He says that the proof of this consists of a memorandum signed by Gould himself, of a letter bearing Gould's signature, and of his answer under oath to the United States Pacific Railway Commissioners, and other documents. The consolidated bondholders want to have their claim against the estate secured in some way, if possible, and therefore they want the Surrogate to compel the executors to file their accounts and have them settled, and to direct them to deposit a sum in court sufficient to satisfy their claim.

LAWYERS QUARREL IN COURT.

It Is Alleged Messrs. Severance and Hershfield Came to Blows.

There was a lively row, terminating, it is alleged, in fisticuffs, between opposing lawyers yesterday at the County Court House. Wales F. Severance of the Temple Court Building, and David Hershfield of 26 Cortlandt Street, were the heroes of the affair.

Mr. Severance was conducting the examination in supplementary proceedings of Harry Phillips, who has figured in a number of sensational lawsuits as "Handsome Harry." The examination was on a judgment obtained against Phillips for $500, by the Gorham Manufacturing Company. Several times the lawyers had angry words about questions asked by Mr. Severance in regard to Phillips's property.

Suddenly both lawyers jumped to their feet and rushed at each other. They closed, but whether blows were actually struck is a mooted question that will be finally settled later on.

The lawyers and Phillips were alone in the room at the time of the quarrel, the noise of which attracted the notice of a policeman and a court officer, who separated the men before any serious damage had been done.

Mr. Hershfield went at once to Supreme Court, Chambers, and asked Justice Truax to punish Mr. Severance for contempt of court for having assaulted him. He explained to the court that Mr. Severance was asking many immaterial questions, which he objected to, until a row occurred between them, and then Severance struck him, and would have continued the assault but for the interference of Phillips. He declared that this was not the first time that Mr. Severance had assaulted opposing counsel.

Mr. Severance said that the statement made was entirely false. He had not committed an assault, and he asked the court to have the original affidavit, upon which the motion was made, placed on file, as he intended to have the people who made the charges put where they belonged.

Justice Truax inquired as to the nature of the questions asked which were objected to, and sustained the objections of Mr. Hershfield. Both lawyers started to wrangle about the matter, but the Justice promptly called them to order, and appointed Charles A. Hess referee to conclude the examination.

The original affidavit was handed back to Lawyer Hershfield, so that he could send a copy of it to his opponent, but Mr. Severance protested, and insinuated that it would be better that the paper should remain in the possession of the court for safety. This led to another wordy dispute between the lawyers, which was cut short by the Justice, who told Mr. Hershfield that he had a bad temper, and that he could take the affidavit. The proceedings to punish Mr. Severance for contempt will be prosecuted later on.

WANTED PAY FOR HER HUSBAND.

Joseph Jarrow's Claim Against Mrs. Herzog Thrown Out of Court.

Joseph Jarrow yesterday tried to convince Justice Joseph H. Stiner, of the Eighth District Court, that Mrs. Nathaniel Herzog ought to pay him $150 for having procured her a husband.

Mrs. Herzog is scarcely out of her honeymoon, and appeared before Justice Stiner in a very fetching costume.

She was an heiress, having secured $30,000 under the terms of her father's will, the latter having made his money as a leather merchant in Spruce Street. Her maiden name was Hannah Kramer.

Jarrow, who is a cigarmaker, living at 401 West Thirty-fourth Street, alleged that he acted the part of "schatchen," and was entitled to the fees awarded to those enterprising matrimonial brokers.

He is a relative of the present Mrs. Herzog, and he professes to have been regularly engaged to secure a husband for the heiress by her brother-in-law, David H. Levy, who is engaged in the leather trade. At considerable expense, Jarrow told the Justice, he brought Miss Kramer and Mr. Herzog together.

He gave a regular "blow-out," he said, and after the affair proved a success and Mr. and Mrs. Herzog were mated, he was offered $50 on account. He took this, but it hardly paid his bills for refreshments, and therefore he sought the aid of the Eighth District Court to get his dues.

Justice Stiner promptly threw the case out of court, much to Jarrow's disgust. The Justice held that the contract was not recognized by law.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Beach of the Supreme Court has granted a decree of absolute divorce to Mary Nielson from her husband, Alfred O. Nielson. She made a fortune in the boarding-house business. They were married nearly four years ago, and separated in January last. Mrs. Nielson says that she gave to her husband about $40,000 of money which she had accumulated, and he set himself up in the saloon business, opening two places on Tenth Avenue. Nielson did not defend the action.

—Abraham Collier, a member of the insolvent firm of Cohen, Collier & Co. of Nashville, Tenn., was found in this city Tuesday and arrested by the Sheriff upon an order issued by Justice Conlon of the City Court in an action brought in the name of S. M. Bondy & Co. to recover $663, the value of goods alleged to have been obtained by false representations.

—James V. O'Mara pleaded guilty of bigamy before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Last July he married Miss Julia Mahoney in this city. He had a wife and children in Ireland. He was remanded one week for sentence.

—Patrick Masterson was sentenced yesterday by Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to four years and nine months for manslaughter. Masterson was convicted of the killing of John Farrelly on May 10 last.

FEDERAL COURTS

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Present: The Chief Justice, and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, and White.

No. 84.—The Tyler Mining Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Tyler Mining Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit granted.

No. 96—J. J. Dillara, plaintiff in error, vs. E. S. Moorman, Treasurer, &c.—In error to the Corporation Court of Lynchburg, Va.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 86—Laurette Estelle Horne, administratrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The George H. Hammond Company.—Argument continued by George Putnam for the defendant, and concluded by E. P. Carver for the plaintiff.

No. 87—Christopher C. Campbell, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Haverhill.—Argument commenced by H. D. Hadlock for the plaintiff, and continued by F. P. Fish for the defendant.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The case call for Thursday, Nov. 22, will be as follows: Nos. 87, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 30, 97, 98, 99.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Jackson vs. Erlanger. 2—Murphy vs. O'Brien. 3—Warren Foundry and Machine Company vs. Murphy. 4—Whitehead vs. Pomeroy.

Class IV.—5—Sickels vs. Mead. 6—Wyman vs. Spencer. 7—Talmadge vs. Bartholomew.

Class VI.—8—Matter of Dixon. 9—Ettlinger vs. Geri.

Class VII.—Brown vs. Haffen. 11—Quinn vs. Daly. 12—Matter of Thileman. 13—Matter of Smith. 14—Cornell vs. Young.

Class VIII.—15—Werfelman vs. McKeon. 16—Cohen vs. Reiss. 17—People, &c., vs. McCahill. 18—Bramwell vs. Hurdegen. 19—Gotthelf vs. Volkening. 20—Roberts vs. Shields. 21—Matson vs. Hirschfield. 22—Welch vs. Burr. 23—Hedges vs. Payne. 24—Ehrich vs. Viche. 25—Sterne vs. Karcher. 26—Edison General Electric Company vs. Barker. 27—Remsen vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Company. 28—Commonwealth Insurance Company vs. Lyon. 29—Matter of Stiehl. 30—Matter of Robbins. 31—Dunn vs. Winsor. 32—Gifford vs. Damon Manufacturing Company. 33—Galle vs. Keller. 34—Grimes vs. O'Shea. 35—Same vs. same. 36—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 37—Boussod vs. Patrick. 38—Reinhard vs. Dry Dock Savings Institution. 39—O'Connor vs. Felix. 40—O'Neill vs. Wainwright. 41—Cummings vs. Kane. 42—Murphy vs. Wickstead. 43—Remington vs. Johnson. 44—Murphy vs. Hegeman. 45—Carqueville vs. Ohlsen. 46—Docharty vs. David Jones Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—1450—Weber vs. Forgotston. 1809—Taylor vs. Mariano. 1477—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 1545—Martins vs. Mariano. 1328—Naughton vs. Vion. 1500—Durie vs. Russell. 1453—Brockman vs. Levestre. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 1682—Benedict vs. Daniels. 1647—Steinway vs. Steinway. 1455—Same vs. Steinway & Son. 1697—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 1911—State Bank vs. Petchaft. 1285—Matthewson vs. Edwards. 1286—Loss vs. same. 1327—Correll vs. Lauterbach. 1914—Haas vs. Haas. 1441—Clinton vs. Gledhill. 1813—Bechtold vs. Clairmont. 1379—Weinstock vs. Zimmerman.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1022.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. —Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—350—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 351—Same vs. same. 352—Same vs. same. 373—Rinaldo vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 496—Goldstein vs. same. 498—Jacobi vs. same. 499—Jantzen vs. same. 353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 354—Same vs. same. 355—Same vs. same. 356—Same vs. same. 421—Brower vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 423—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Hellbroner vs. same. 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 302—Morgan vs. same. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar. To be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2415—Wolf vs. Hexter. 1692—Wheeler vs. Brady. 626—Springer vs. Westcott. 4774—Oppenheim vs. Waterbury. 5311—Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Alexander. 1960—Wuensch vs. Pulitzer. 1596—National Bank of Commerce vs. Levy. 2030—Miller vs. New-York and Boston Dispatch Express Company. 2420—Jackson vs. Builders' Wood-Working Company. 2629—Wallace vs. Kaufman. 2544—Toole vs. Barker. 2502—Daalan vs. New-York Concert Company. 5071—Ashley vs. Anthony. 278—Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Metropolitan Railway Company. 4395—Cole vs. Sanford. 1877—Lantigna vs. Loewenstein. 1878—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on call on general Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Adjourned until Nov. 26.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2—Regan vs. Borst. 4—Masche vs. Cirrito. 7—Walsh vs. National Broadway Bank.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1295—Lynch vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Freedman, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

605—Geiger vs. Geiger. 612—Sackett vs. Sackett. 615—Smith vs. Smith. 608—Tornay vs. Coogan. 450—Herrmann vs. Herrman. 635—Hill vs. Hill. 594—Stone vs. Sweeney. 479—Osterhoff vs. Osterhoff. 408—Sterne vs. Rosendorf. 583—Jefferson vs. Walker. 584—Townsend vs. Walker. 570—Hall vs. Friedlander. 602—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

786—Coe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 913—Lewin vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 897—Murphy vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1095—Grunik vs. Rovniauck. 1247—Felner vs. Kabre. 742—Carpenter vs. Ling. 1101—Bernhard vs. Sweeney.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1283.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II. —Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

709—Simmons vs. Newberger. 1208—Easton vs. Sweeney. 1230—Kepple vs. Waterbury.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. —Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1067—Fillebroun vs. Adler. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

982—Contested will of Nicholas Seagrist. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M., Frumet Swan, Rosa Federlein, Marie L. Lawrence, Isaac Rinaldo, William Horton, Harmon A. Cammeyer, Recha Rossin. At 2 P. M. —Malvina Ketaltas, Thomas Moan, Mary A. Farnsworth.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.

940—Contested will of Elizabeth Lee. 1005—Contested will of Moses Furnst or Furst. 973—Contested will of Mary A. Buchan.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Case on.

806—Wilmerding vs. Schlessinger. 821—Gamble vs. Dietor. 669—Herrman vs. Baust. 682—Mendelson vs. Dorgeloh. 823—Corell vs. Roth. 198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 596—Schumber vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 853—Marks vs. Solomon. 66—Wolters vs. Schultz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on. All cases must be tried when reached or go off term.

739—Starkweather vs. McClelland. 1069—Hyman vs. Brown. 889—Haubes vs. Jacobson. 1071—Boyden vs. Baldwin. 941—Geise vs. Fouche. 937—Cleary vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad. 883—Calzerguess vs. Hazen. 265—Ablowich vs. Brady. 2543—Kafferman vs. Sexton. 897—Hill vs. Furman. 538—Folsom vs. Lewis. 546—Reynolds vs. Martin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear.

1095—Cutler vs. Simon. 947—Graff vs. Blake. 1016—Crowley vs. Rosenheim. 598—Wiltner vs. Mackey. 972—Hayden vs. Post. 1059—Morgan vs. Murtha. 961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1331—Hall vs. Taylor. 306—Remington vs. Whitcomb. 179—Spratt vs. Long. 1055—Doyle vs. North and East River Railroad. 1088—Kramer vs. Jacobs. 597—Doctor vs. Cunningham. 186—Weber vs. Wagener. 1092—Hart vs. McSwyggan. 1093—Jonson Engineering and Foundry Company vs. Palmer. 771—Morris vs. Sweetzer. 502—Wentworth vs. Stanfield. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1019—Lynch vs. Weiss. 1081—Wilson vs. Gilmour. 958—Sommer vs. Greenberg. 2007—Hirt vs. Vincent. 507—Condenello vs. Sinno. 973—Simpson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 1011—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Lynch.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Case on. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2527—Baudistel vs. Sonneberg. 2660—Muller vs. Kuebler. 2532—Simon vs. Shapiro. 2175—Rosenberg vs. Gernshyn. 2542—Dunlevy vs. Curtis. 2182—Kelly vs. Claus. 1597—Munch Brewing Company vs. Weissberg. 2318—Fair vs. Traube. 2388—Goodridge vs. Wyatt. 2610—Ramsay vs. Greene. 2678—Otterberg vs. Constantine. 2514—Curtis vs. New-York Dental School. 2197—Gilhooly vs. Cornell. 2675—Ryan vs. Costello. 2659—Weinhandler vs. Rosenbaum. 2662—Bartel vs. Bileke.

Equity and Non-Jury Case.—156—Morrison vs. McWalters.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Nash vs. Hall—J. A. Peck. Matter of Hamilton—Moses Herrmann.

Beach, J.—Griswold vs. Buffet—Augustus C. Brown.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Switzerland Marine Insurance Company vs. Phoenix Insurance Company—J. Langdon Ward.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—William J. Smith vs. Edward Bossell—L. B. Woodruff. Henry D. Cone vs. Thomas O. Hague—Samuel M. Richardson.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Ephraim Youmans vs. Gates H. Barnard and Arthur H. Wilson—Joseph G. Dean.

BROOKLYN CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Pratt, J.

Nos. 745, 300, 1163, 1162, 433, 1164, 1165, 1036, 1035, 1083, 1458, 398, 458, 958, 658, 692, 1050, 579, 532, 533, 290, 291, 295, 1365, 712, 127, 591, 706, 642, 643, 353, 648, 646, 371, 675, 179½, 74, 385, 379, 588, 681, 372½, 649, 512, 358, 225.

Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborn, J.—Part II. —Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 728, 917, 942, 1337, 307, 916, 892, 542, 650, 443, 192, 786, 797, 835, 457, 902, 523, 694, 825, 411, 691, 621, 646, 655, 229.

Highest number reached on regular call, 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J. Nos. 70, 1099, 62, 109, 89 to 92, 96 to 100, 101, 88, 103, 127, 53.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting in the estates of John F. Henry, Minna Wich, Hugh O'Connor, Amelia Mueller, Reichard J. Dodge, Serena Offen, Adolph J. Kearutz, Herman Thimig, John McNaught, Anna M. Tonges, Elliot McCormick, John J. Merritt, and Joshua Weekes. The administration in the estates of James G. Donmar and Maria Gesang. The inventory in the estate of Christian Clauss. Revocation letters of administration of Abby Ann Orr. The estate of James Newberry. Contested calendar at 10:30. No. 58, revocation probate of will of Eckford Webb.

POLICEMAN ACCUSED BY A COLORED WOMAN

Mrs. Jane Abbott Says Joseph Cassidy Pointed a Pistol at Her.

Mrs. Jane Abbott, a colored woman, who lived until recently at 204 East Ninety-eighth Street, appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday as complainant against Patrolman Joseph Cassidy of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street squad.

The woman told Commissioner Murray that on Oct. 30, in the forenoon, Cassidy, who was in plain clothes, came to her door and asked her where he could play policy.

"I didn't know at the time that he was a policeman," testified the witness. "I told him that in the front there was a policy shop. He couldn't get in, so he came back and pounded on my door. The man was drunk, and I was afraid to let him in; but he said he would break the door down if I didn't open it. He finally pushed in the door and entered my bedroom. I asked him what authority he had to force his way into my apartments. Then he gave me 25 cents and asked me to play some numbers for him. I told him I didn't play policy. I asked him again what right he had in my rooms, and he placed the muzzle of a pistol in my face and shouted: 'I'll show you my authority.' I ran to the window and screamed 'Murder!' My daughter interfered. Cassidy pointed the pistol at her, too. Then he ran out of the house. I followed and asked a policeman in the street to arrest him, but the policeman refused. I heard then that this man was a policeman, too."

Patrolman Cassidy, in his defense, denied that he had been drinking. He said he was out in plain clothes on the day in question trying to get evidence against policy shops. He ran across a policy "runner," who did not recognize him because he had had his mustache and whiskers shaved off.

The runner "tipped" him on the place in Ninety-eighth Street. He went there, but could not get into the shop. He knocked at Mrs. Abbott's door and was let in. Her rooms, he said, were right back of the policy shop, and there was a small opening in the door of her bedroom where one could buy policy slips. When he went into her apartments, the policy "runner," whom he described as a big yellow fellow, told Mrs. Abbott that Cassidy was a priest who was on a spree. There were several men and women present, and they paid a great deal of respect to him in consequence. They made him lie down on the sofa. He got the colored woman to buy him a policy slip. He played two gigs.

After a while the big yellow fellow came running in, Cassidy said, and told all hands that he was a policeman. He was forthwith thrown down stairs. Cassidy said he did not have his pistol with him that day. He produced the policy slips which he claimed he got on the occasion, but he admitted that he made no arrest. He flatly denied the woman's charges.

Mrs. Abbott denounces the policeman's story as a pack of lies.

Commissioner Murray closed the case.

COMMANDER SMITH IN TROUBLE

He Neglects to Appear Before a Court-Martial—His Arrest to be Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Orders were issued last week by the Navy Department directing a court-martial to meet at the Washington Navy Yard to try Commander F. R. Smith, retired, for "scandalous conduct," and "disobedience of the orders of the Secretary of the Navy."

The court met yesterday, as directed, but Commander Smith did not appear. His failure to report was communicated to the Navy Department, and it was decided to order his arrest. To-day a telegram was received at the Navy Department from Commander Smith, stating that he would be here to-morrow. Commander Smith had previously telegraphed Secretary Herbert and Assistant Secretary McAdoo requesting to have the meeting of the court postponed. This request was refused, and he was ordered to report yesterday. His refusal to do so may result in his having to stand trial upon a new specification, under the disobedience charge.

An ex-Policeman in Trouble.

Ex-Policeman John B. Jones, who was for five years on the police force, and was attached to Inspector Williams's squad, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with uttering worthless checks.

The chief complainant, J. H. Higman, a hat dealer of 1,132 Third Avenue, said that Jones, on Nov. 2, tendered a check for $12 on the Second National Bank, drawn to his order and purporting to be signed by Jones & Westfield, in payment for a three-dollar hat.

He was suspcious of the check, and retained $3 of the change. But Jones didn't return for it. He afterward learned that Jones had uttered a similar check on J. McCourt, saloon keeper, 1,840 Park Avenue. Justice Meade held Jones in $500 for examination.

Surrogate Notices.

ROOSEVELT, GRACE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE G. ROOSEVELT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March, 1895.—Dated New-York, September 18th, 1894. LORENZO G. WOODHOUSE, Executor. EMMA D. WOODHOUSE, Executrix. CHARLES F. MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 William St., New-York City. s20-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE O. ONSTED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 73 Murray Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1894. HENRY M. GOBLE, Executor. JULIA A. ONSTED, Executrix. MICHAEL J. JACOBS, Attorney 335 Broadway, New-York City. n22-law6mTh

CRAM, HENRY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry A. Cram, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 56, No. 19 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1894. JOHN SERGEANT CRAM, HARRY SPENCER CRAM, Executors. GEORGE E. WELLER, Attorney for the Executors, 19 William Street, New-York City. n22-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS GEILFUSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 111 East 14th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1894. CHARLES H. STEINWAY, Executor. FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executor, 229 Broadway, New-York City. au18-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES LOCKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of October, 1894. CHARLES WILSON, LAMBERT S. QUACKENBUSH, Executors. ALBERT J. WISE, Attorney for Executors, 165 Broadway, New-York City. o25-law6mTh

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to MATTHEW T. DENNIS, 625 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Elizabeth Dennis, No. 17 Warren St., Newark, Essex Co., N. J.; Annie Sophia Dennis, No. 17 Warren St

RECORDS OF THE CYCLERS DURING THE SEASON

Fastest Times Made by Class A and B Racers at the Principal Distances in Competition, Exhibitions, and Trials on the Road and Race Track.

Remarkable Work of the Leading Racing Wheelmen of the Country—Hardly a Record, Paced or Unpaced, That Was Not Bettered—Johnson's Wonderful Straightaway Mile—Comparative Table, Horse and Bicycle.

The following is a list of the best bicycle records made in the United States during the season just closed, and a few made in 1892 and 1893 that were not bettered. The number of these is very small, as nearly every record for distance or time had to go with the improved bicycles and more careful training of contestants.

There are so many records now, a new batch having been added by the division of riders into two classes, that the cyclers have found it impossible to keep up with them. Fastest times for limited distances are all that are necessary to keep in mind, but the cyclers will find the following list of value to refer to.

These records were made up by F. E. Spooner, who followed the circuit last season and who has used great care in their preparation. The complete list is:

AMERICAN RECORDS.

COMPETITION, STANDING START.

Miles	Time.	Name.	Place.	Date.
¼	0:28 2-5	Brown	Decatur	Oct. 8, 1894
½	0:26 3-5	Sanger	Denver	Aug. 18, 1894
¾	0:48 4-5	Tyler	Waltham	Oct. 22, 1894
1	1:00	Bald	Denver	Aug. 17, 1894
2	1:22 3-5	Tyler	Waltham	Oct. 22, 1894
3	1:33 2-5	Tyler	Waltham	Oct. 22, 1894
*1 (handicap)	2:08 1-5	Sanger	Springfield	Sept. 12, 1893
1 (scratch)	2:05 4-5	Bald	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1893
2	4:21 3-5	Ziegler	Denver	Aug. 17, 1894
*5	7:05 2-5	Maxwell	St. Louis	Oct. 24, 1894
5	9:47 1-5	Titus	Lafayette Indiana	July 30, 1894
5	12:11	Scott	Asbury Park	Sept. 1, 1894
*6	15:15 4-5	Linneman	Chicago	Aug. 12, 1893
*7	17:43 3-5	Linneman	Chicago	Aug. 12, 1893
*8	20:29 4-5	Linneman	Chicago	Aug. 12, 1893
*9	22:52 4-5	Meintjes	Chicago	Aug. 12, 1893
10	25:32	Linneman	Chicago	Aug. 12, 1893

FLYING START, PACED.

¼	0:23	Johnson	Chillicothe	Nov. 5, 1894
⅛	0:32 2-5	Johnson	Chillicothe	Nov. 2, 1894
½	0:51 2-5	Johnson	Chillicothe	Nov. 2, 1894
⅝	1:11 4-5	Johnson	Waltham	Sept. 21, 1894
¾	1:25 3-5	Tyler	Waltham	Oct. 27, 1894
1	1:48 3-5	Tyler	Waltham	Oct. 27, 1894
2	4:04	Tyler	Waltham	Oct. 29, 1894

STANDING START, PACED.

¼	0:28	Johnson	Independence	Oct. 31, 1893
⅛	0:39 2-5	Tyler	Waltham	Sept. 20, 1894
*½	0:55 1-5	Johnson	Chillicothe	Nov. 6, 1894
⅝	1:18 2-5	Porter	Waltham	Nov. 2, 1894
*¾	1:28 3-5	Porter	Waltham	Nov. 2, 1894
1	1:57 3-5	Tyler	Waltham	Aug. 27, 1894
2	4:03	Tyler	Waltham	Oct. 19, 1894
3	6:20 3-5	Johnson	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
4	8:38 3-5	Johnson	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
5	10:48 4-5	Johnson	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
*6	13:43	Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1894
7	15:57	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
8	18:15 3-5	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
9	20:27 2-5	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
10	22:45	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
11	24:59	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
12	27:18	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
13	29:33 1-5	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
14	31:50 4-5	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
15	34:10 3-5	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
16	36:19	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
17	38:31	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
18	40:43 2-5	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
19	42:56 2-5	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
20	45:08 3-5	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
21	47:21	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
22	49:33 3-5	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
23	51:38	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
24	53:54	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
25	56:04	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
26	58:15	Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
*27	1:00:55 3-5	Meintjes	Chicago	Aug. 13, 1893
*28	1:12:26 1-5	Meintjes	Chicago	Aug. 13, 1893
*29	1:15:04 2-5	Meintjes	Chicago	Aug. 13, 1893
*30	1:17:36 1-5	Meintjes	Chicago	Aug. 13, 1893
*35	1:31:03	Meintjes	Chicago	Aug. 13, 1893
*40	1:44:11 4-5	Meintjes	Chicago	Aug. 13, 1893
*45	1:57:33 2-5	Meintjes	Chicago	Aug. 13, 1893
*50	2:11:06 4-5	Meintjes	Chicago	Aug. 13, 1893
*55	2:24:59 2-5	Meintjes	Chicago	Aug. 13, 1893
*60	2:39:11	Meintjes	Chicago	Aug. 13, 1893
*62	2:45:53	Meintjes	Chicago	Aug. 13, 1893
*63	2:49:17 1-5	Harding	St. Louis	Oct. 24, 1894
*65	2:55:12 3-5	Harding	St. Louis	Oct. 24, 1894
*70	3:09:40 3-5	Harding	St. Louis	Oct. 24, 1894
*75	3:24:37 4-5	Harding	St. Louis	Oct. 24, 1894
*80	3:39:21 3-5	Harding	St. Louis	Oct. 24, 1894
*85	3:54:02 1-5	Harding	St. Louis	Oct. 24, 1894
*90	4:08:37	Harding	St. Louis	Oct. 24, 1894
*95	4:23:27	Harding	St. Louis	Oct. 24, 1894
*100	4:37:56 4-5	Harding	St. Louis	Oct. 24, 1894
*200	11:45:25	Glmm	Cleveland	Oct. 15, 1894
*300	18:23:50	Gimm	Cleveland	Oct. 15, 1894

*Class A. †Flying start.

STRAIGHTAWAY ROAD RECORDS.

¼ (paced)	0:21 2-5	Johnson	Buffalo	Oct. 25, 1894
½ (paced)	0:46 4-5	Johnson	Buffalo	Oct. 25, 1894
¾ (paced)	1:11 4-5	Johnson	Buffalo	Oct. 25, 1894
1 (paced)	1:35 2-5	Johnson	Buffalo	Oct. 25, 1894
1 (unpaced)	1:57 4-5	Johnson	Buffalo	Oct. 30, 1894

HOUR RECORDS.

Hrs.	Mls.	Yds.	Name.	Place.	Date.
1	26	1,489	F. J. Titus	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
2	45	1,530	L. S. Meintjes	Chicago	Aug. 13, 1893
6	103	770	F. Ed Spooner	Chicago	July 9, 1892
12	203	440	F. Ed Spooner	Chicago	July 9, 1892
18	292	440	F. Ed Spooner	Chicago	July 9, 1892
24	381	891	Louis Gimm	Cleveland	Oct. 15 and 16, 1892

FLYING START, UNPACED.

Miles.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Date.
¼	0:25	Cabanne	Decatur	Oct. 28, 1894
⅛	0:39 1-5	{Allen. {Gardiner	Springfield. Waltham	Sept. 27, 1894 Oct. 19, 1894
½	0:54 1-5	Tyler	Springfield	Aug. 24, 1894
⅝	1:24	Sanger	Waltham	July 17, 1894
¾	1:32 2-5	Tyler	Springfield	Sept. 4, 1894
*1	2:07 1-5	Sanger	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
1	4:55 1-5	Porter	Waltham	Sept. 27, 1894

STANDING START, UNPACED.

¼	0:26 2-5	Tyler	Springfield	Aug. 24, 1894
⅛	0:56 4-5	Tyler	Springfield	Aug. 24, 1894
*1	2:22	Anderson	St. Louis	

TANDEM RECORDS.

FLYING START, PACED.

¼	0:23	Rigby & Johnson	Decatur	Oct. 28, 1894
⅛	0:31 3-5	Bernhart & Goetz	Decatur	Oct. 30, 1894
*½	0:52 3-5	Long & Delmas	Sacramento	Oct. 11, 1894
⅝	1:12	Callahan Bros	Waltham	Oct. 27, 1894
¾	1:25 1-5	Gardiner & Bainbridge	Waltham	Oct. 27, 1894
*1	1:52 3-5	Haggarty & Williams	Waltham	Oct. 27, 1894

FLYING START, UNPACED.

¼	0:24 1-5	Rigby & Johnson	Decatur	Oct. 31, 1894
⅛	0:32 3-5	Bernhart & Goetz	Decatur	Oct. 26, 1894
½	0:53 1-5	Callahan Bros	Waltham	Sept. 29, 1894
⅝	1:15 4-5	Titus & Cabanne	Denver	Aug. 17, 1894
¾	1:30	Titus & Cabanne	Denver	Aug. 17, 1894
1	1:59 4-5	Titus & Cabanne	Denver	Aug. 17, 1894

CLASS A RECORDS.

COMPETITION.

¼	0:29 2-5	Ben Schoten	Poughkeepsie	Aug. 15, 1894
⅛	0:44 2-5	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Oct. 22, 1894
½	1:03 1-5	F. J. Jenny	Oneonta	June 8, 1894
⅝	1:25 2-5	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Oct. 22, 1894
¾	1:37	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Oct. 22, 1894
1	2:10 2-5	W. F. Sims	Springfield	Sept. 13, 1894
2	4:33	W. C. Sanger	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1894
3	7:05 2-5	S. A. Maxwell	St. Louis	Oct. 24, 1894
4	9:51 3-5	Monte Scott	Asbury Park	Aug. 31, 1894
5	12:11	Monte Scott	Asbury Park	Aug. 31, 1894

PACED, FLYING START.

¼	0:25 1-5	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Nov. 2, 1894
⅛	0:34 1-5	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Nov. 2, 1894
½	0:53	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Nov. 2, 1894
⅝	1:15	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Nov. 20, 1894
¾	1:23	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Nov. 20, 1894
1	1:52 3-5	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Nov. 20, 1894

PACED, STANDING START.

¼	0:40	H. Davidson	Waltham	Sept. 27, 1894
⅛	0:59	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Oct. 20, 1894
½	1:18 2-5	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Nov. 2, 1894
⅝	1:28 3-5	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Nov. 2, 1894
¾	1:58 2-5	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Nov. 2, 1894
2	4:07 2-5	Nat Butler		
3	7:03	Ed Nelson	Springfield	Oct. 20, 1894
4	9:28	Ed Nelson	Springfield	Oct. 20, 1894
5	11:06	Ed Nelson	Springfield	Oct. 20, 1894
6	13:43	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
7	16:05 4-5	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
8	18:26 1-5	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
9	20:46 3-5	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
10	23:04 3-5	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
11	25:26	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
12	27:43 3-5	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
13	30:03 1-5	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
14	32:19	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
15	34:37	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
16	36:54	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
17	39:11	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
18	41:31 1-5	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
19	43:50 1-5	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
20	46:07	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
21	48:27	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
22	50:40 2-5	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
23	53:04 1-5	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
24	55:22 1-5	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
25	57:40 3-5	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893
26	59:52 1-5	L. S. Meintjes	Springfield	Sept. 14, 1893

For other records in this class, see America n records, standing start, paced.

UNPACED, FLYING START.

¼	0:26 4-5	E. E. Anderson	St. Louis	Oct. 20, 1894
⅛	0:39 2-5	F. H. Allen	Springfield	Sept. 27, 1894
½	1:01	F. H. Allen	Springfield	Aug. 27, 1894
⅝	1:37	F. B. Stowe	Springfield	Oct. 20, 1894
¾	1:37 1-5	J. D. Park	Denver	Nov. 6, 1894
1	2:14 2-5	H. Davidson	Waltham	
2	4:55 1-5	A. W. Porter	Waltham	Sept. 27, 1894
5	11:26	G. W. Coffin	Newark, N. J	Nov. 5, 1894

TANDEM, PACED, FLYING START.

¼	0:25 4-5	Haggarty & Williams	Waltham	Nov. 2, 1894
⅛	0:34 2-5	Haggarty & Williams	Waltham	Nov. 2, 1894
½	0:53 1-5	Haggarty & Williams	Waltham	Nov. 2, 1894
⅝	1:18 3-5	Haggarty & Williams	Waltham	Oct. 27, 1894
1	1:52 3-5	Haggarty & Williams	Waltham	Oct. 27, 1894

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS.

*5 tandem	11:17	Holmes & Osmun	Chicago	Oct. 8, 1894
*5 single	11:19	A. C. Van Nest	Chicago	Oct. 6, 1894
*10 single	24:13⅓	W. De Cardy	Chicago	Oct. 20, 1894
*15 single	37:33	W. De Cardy	Chicago	Oct. 20, 1894
*20 single	50:38	W. De Cardy	Chicago	Oct. 20, 1894
*25 single	1:03:52½	W. De Cardy	Chicago	Oct. 20, 1894
50 single	2:32:15	F. A. Fool	Buffalo	Aug. 22, 1894
100 single	5:27:15	A. Weinig	Buffalo	Oct. 30, 1894
200	16:39:00	R. F. Searle	Elizabeth to Rahway	Oct. 18, 1894
1,000	6d 5h 53m	R. F. Searle	Chicago to New-York	Oct. 17 to 28, 1894
1,158	14d 12h	A. L. Bianchi {A. C. Smith	Boston to Chicago	Sept. 9 to 24, 1894
*24 hours	340 miles	B. W. Twyman	Louisville	
24 hours	330¾ miles	E. C. Yeatman	Washington	Oct. 22 to 23, 1894

*Boulevard course. Other country roads.

COMPARATIVE TABLE—HORSE AND BICYCLE.

Contender.	¼ Mile.	½ Mile.	¾ Mile.	Mile.
John S. Johnson (cycle)	0:21 2-5	0:46 4-5	1:11 4-5	1:35 2-5
Salvator (thoroughbred running)	0:23¾	0:47½	1:11½	1:35½
†Flying Jib (pacer)	0:29½	0:59	1:28¾	1:59½
Robert J. (pacer)	0:30¾	1:00¾	1:30¼	2:01½
Allx ((trotter)	0:30½	1:01¾	1:32¾	2:03¾

†Matched to running mate. *Estimated.

NEARLY $500,000 IN USELESS PROPERTY

Brooklyn May Sell Some of Its Acquired Real Estate.

The City of Brooklyn has acquired during the last ten years a considerable amount of real estate for which it has no use. The property has been acquired through the Arrearage act.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, Controller Corwin has presented to the Aldermen a tabulated list of all the useless property of which the city is in possession. There are 500 parcels, and the total estimated valuation is $471,079.06.

Mayor Schieren believes that the city has no right to hold this property, and is anxious to have it sold, so that it can take its place as tax-paying property.

The property has been watched carefully by the Controller, who has kept a separate account with each piece of property, adding the taxes each year and charging interest at the rate of 9 per cent.

As an illustration, a lot valued at $1,000 a year ago would probably now stand upon the Controller's books at $2,000.

Controller Corwin has the power to sell the property when the offer equals or is greater than the city's claim. In cases where the Controller's figures seem excessive the Board of Aldermen has the power to fix the price. All deeds from the city are signed by the Mayor and City Clerk, and are simply quit-claim deeds.

Among the properties owned by the city are the following, which are looked upon as being the most valuable:

No. 221 Tillary Street, $2,574.63; 64 Second Place, $7,900; 62 Second Place, $7,900; 61 and 63 Graham Street, $8,755; 185 to 203 Twentieth Street, $12,092; 483 Eighteenth Street, $2,248; 661 Washington Avenue, $3,200; 322 Warren Street, $4,637; 250 Bergen Street, $5,602; 186 Third Avenue, $4,911; 351 South Second Street, $4,145; 137 Oak Street, $2,028; 10 Garfield Place, $3,790; 51 Sixteenth Street, $3,215; 77 Fourteenth Street, $1,145; 159 Eleventh Street, $2,525; 392-838 Gates Avenue, $18,550; corner of Montgomery and Albany Avenues, $2,489; north side of Marion Street, near Patchen Avenue, $5,818; same street, near Hopkinson Avenue, $3,330; 76 Sandford Street, $1,434; South Fourth Street, near Hewes, $4,588.

PREFERS BRISTOL TO NEWPORT

James J. Van Alen Buys a Building Site in the Former Place.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 21.—James J. Van Alen, the well-known Newport cottager, is about to purchase a building site in Bristol, R. I., next to the residence of the late Senator Joshua Wilbor, on Hope Street. It is a charming location, and Mr. Van Alen expects to have a Summer residence erected there.

It is not known whether or not he intends to abandon Wakehurst, his fine English residence here, but his many visits to Bristol this Summer have shown his attachment to that place.

An Obstruction in the Sound.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 21.—The crew of the life-saving station at Point o' Woods, on the outer beach, nearly opposite this place, report that the topmasts of the schooner that sank five miles off shore a few days ago project several feet above the water. The wreck lies directly in the path of coasting vessels, and is a dangerous menace to navigation.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises....6:55|Sun sets....4:38|Moon rises..1:44

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:08	3:28	9:28	9:38
Governors Island	3:35	3:57	10:07	10:24
Hell Gate	5:28	5:50	11:35	11:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Excelsior, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rugia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of California, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Vega, Azores	.....	.....
Werkendam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

Andes, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
Aurania, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	9:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	.....
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rhaetia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY.) Nov. 22.—Advance, Colon, Nov. 14; Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 9; Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 7; Corinthian, Gibraltar, Nov. 4; Critic, Dundee, Nov. 7; Rhynland, Antwerp, Nov. 10; Slavonia, Christiansand, Nov. 4; Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 7; State of California, Glasgow, Nov. 9; Taormina, Hamburg, Nov. 1.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.—Britannic, Liverpool, Nov. 14; Cluric, Liverpool, Nov. 13; Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 8; Lucylian Monarch, London, Nov. 7; Pioqua, Gibraltar, Nov. 8; Saale, Bremen, Nov. 14; Scandia, Havre, Nov. 13

SATURDAY, Nov. 24.—Duchess of Roxburgh, Gibraltar, Nov. 9; Lucania, Liverpool, Nov. 17; Paris, Southampton, Nov. 17; Stuttgart, Bremen, Nov. 12; Trinidad, Bermuda, Nov. 22.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.—Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, Nov. 15; La Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 17; Obdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 14; Polaria, Hamburg, Nov. 8; Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

SS Rhaetia, (Ger.,) Spleidt, Hamburg Nov. 4, via Havre, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Nov. 18, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Tampico Nov. 12, via Progreso, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 A. M.

SS Colombia, Henderson, Colon Nov. 14, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

Ship Orpheus, (Br.,) Young, Rouen 37 ds., in ballant to Gustave Heye.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—W., moderate breeze, dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Martello, for Hull; Peruvian, for Glasgow; Joseph L. Colby, for Tampico, via Baltimore; New-York, for Southampton; Friesland, for Antwerp; Regulus, for Belize, Livingston, &c.; Teutonic, for Liverpool.

Spoken.

Ship George R. Skolfield, (Amer.,) Capt. Dunning, from New-York July 26 for Sydney or Newcastle, New South Wales, was spoken Sept. 30, in lat. 32 S., long. 35 W.

Notice to Mariners.

The following Notice to Mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board: Relief Lightship No. 20, which had broken from her moorings off Cornfield Point, Connecticut, Long Island Sound, has been returned to her station.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New-York Nov. 10 for Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands today.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, from New-York Nov. 10 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day. Nov. 20.

SS Astral, (Br.,) Capt. Linnell, sld. from Shields for New-York Nov. 20.

SS Rubens, (Br.,) Capt. Fairlem, from New-York Aug. 29, arr. at Rosario Oct. 15.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, from New-York Sept. 8, via Philadelphia and Baltimore, arr. at Rio de Janeiro Nov. 20.

SS Tenasserim, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New-York Oct. 31 for Aden, Singapore, Hongkong, &c., passed Malta to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 21.—SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York, arr. here at 8 P. M. Nov. 20, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from Bremen, sld. hence for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 21.—SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. hence for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

BOULOGNE, Nov. 21.—SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. here at 8 P. M. to-day.

GIBRALTER, Nov. 21.—SS Kronprinz Frederick Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Ahrens, from Genoa, sld. hence for New-York at 6 P. M. to-day.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Sale at Auction of Lots of the Vyse Estate.

THEY BRING NEARLY $1,000 PER LOT

Objection Made to a Sale Under Foreclosure—Some Interesting Offerings Announced for To-day.

Mr. John Kehoe has sold to Bernhard Heller one of the three-story and basement brownstone dwellings on the north side of Seventy-first Street, west of West End Avenue, 18 by 55 by 102.2, at $26,800.

The details of the purchase of the property on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets and Fifth and Sixth Avenues are given in another column.

The principal sale at auction yesterday was by Mr. James L. Wells, who offered at 111 Broadway a number of lots belonging to the Vyse estate, on the Southern Boulevard and Hoe and Vyse Streets. Fifty-two lots were disposed of for a total of $49,665, or nearly $1,000 per lot, which is a good average. Had the weather been better there would doubtless have been a larger attendance and probably even better bidding.

Lots on the Southern Boulevard went at from $2,000 for the northeast corner of Jennings Street to $1,400 for interior lots. On Hoe Street, between Jennings and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets, the prices ranged from $825 to $950 per lot. On Vyse Street the prices varied from $750 to $1,200.

Mr. John N. Golding sold, under foreclosure, at $10,100, to Isidor Herz, the property at 694 Greenwich Street, west side, between Christopher and West Tenth Streets, 25 by 100, with two-story frame store in front and two-story brick building in rear. A better price might have been obtained had it not been that, just before the sale began, a protest was read in behalf of Amos Quackenbos, the occupant of the premises, who puts in a claim of title.

To-day promises to be an important one in the auction rooms. At 111 Broadway, the feature will be the sale by Peter F. Meyer & Co. of 159 lots in South Brooklyn. At the Liberty Street room, R. V. Harnett & Co. will sell a Waverley Place corner and some property at Greenwich and Perry Streets. Details of these offerings are subjoined:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' and trustees' sale, estate of Henry A. Kent, 128 lots, forming the blocks bounded by Third and Fourth Avenues, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, and Fourth and Fifth Avenues, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, Brooklyn, the avenue lots being in general 25 by 100 each and those on the side streets 20 by 100 each. Also, for William C. Langley estate, 31 lots forming block front on the south side of Sixty-first Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, Brooklyn.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and the Boulevard, 49.11 by 100. Due on judgment, $15,475.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, Bremer Avenue, east side, northerly corner of Union Avenue, 50 by 244 to 55.5 by 237.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, E. E. McCall, referee, 302 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 90 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,900; on prior mortgage, $17,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 1,141 Madison Avenue and 38 East Eighty-fifth Street, forming southeast corner, 22.2 by 75, five-story brick and stone flat, with stores; and 1,137 and 1,139 Madison Avenue, two five-story brick and stone flats, 20 by 75 each.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 25 Waverley Place, northwest corner of Greene Street, 33.6 by 100.8, four-story brick building in front and two-story brick in rear; also, 730 to 736 Greenwich Street and 128 and 130 Perry Street, forming southwest corner, 92.5 by 122.2 by irregular, with four three-story and basement brick dwellings on Greenwich Street and store in corner, and two two-story and attic brick dwellings on Perry Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

72D ST, s s, 40 ft e of Madison Av, by Gertrude R. Waldo of Savoy Hotel; five-story brick dwelling; cost 18,000

72D ST, s e corner of Madison Av, by same; five-story brick dwelling; cost 65,000

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft s of 135th St, by James S. Barry of 2,498 Valentine Av; two four-story brick flats and stores; cost 32,000

105TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, by Frederick Hack of 227 Lenox Av; two five-story brick flats; cost 40,000

3RD AV, 326, alterations by P. Lorillard estate; four-story brick hotel; cost 600

NASSAU ST, 75, alterations by C. F. Kingsland; five-story brick factory; cost 450

WILLIAM ST, 123 and 125, alteration by Mary J. Pomeroy to six-story brick factory and store; cost. 1,500

BROADWAY, n e corner of 39th St, alterations by John Braver, to six-story brick hotel; cost 150

FULTON and WATER STS, s e corner, alterations by Elizabeth A. Mowatt estate to three-and-a-half-story office and store building; cost. 200

117TH ST, 528 East, alterations by Henry L. Morris to three-story brick workshop; cost 50

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold at $2,500 each, the three two-and-one-half-story brick dwellings 488 to 492 Third Avenue, 18 by 80 each, to the plaintiffs, Ella W. Todd and Annie Kimberley, respectively.

Plans have been filed for the erection of the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, two-story-and-basement brick dwelling, for two families, 20 by 44, $4,500; C. B. Mount, owner.

Butler Street, north side, 170 feet east of Nostrand Avenue, five three-story-and-basement brick dwellings, 18 by 45 each, $6,000 each; James G. Roberts, owner.

Railroad Avenue, west side, 142 feet south of Fulton Street, four two-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 32, $1,500 each; Frederick Evermann, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 21.

88TH ST, n s, 200.10 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.8; Hugh R. Garden, referee, to Joseph Whittner and another..$23,000

MADISON AV, s w corner 90th St, 100.8x87.9; Samuel Corn and another to Henry Rothschild 80,000

92D ST, 106 East; Frank E. Stephens and wife to Susan A. Martin 1

MADISON AV, w s, 60.2 ft n of 127th St, 19.10x35; Ellen Morton and husband to John N. Smith 1

PARK AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x90; Frank H. Schlep to Wm. C. Martin 1

117TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; James Saxton to Catharine R. Saxton 1

MADISON AV, w s, 20.4 ft n of 127th St, 37x79.7; Frank H. Parsons to Ellen Morton 100,000

MADISON AV, w s, 40.2, ft n of 127th St, 20x35; Ellen Morton and husband to John N. Smith 1

MADISON AV, w s, 80 ft n of 127th St, 19.11x35; same to same 1

MADISON AV, w s, 20.4 ft n of 127th St, 19.10x35; same to same 1

MADISON AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 127th St, 19.11x60; same to same 1

102D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Thomas Darlington, referee, to Ann Tyson. 500

8TH AV, 2,443; Barthold Katt and wife to Joseph Aschauer 31,500

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 24.11 ft n of 152d St, 22x77; Colin Melville to Jacob & Skinner Realty Company 1

135TH ST, 152 West; F. R. Coudert, Jr., referee, to George B. Heath.... 4,150

135TH ST, 180 West; same to same.. 4,100

VESEY ST, 45; Charles Lesinsky and wife to Ida B Cook 10

HUDSON ST, 559; Jenny Nelson to Esther Stern and another 14,500

8TH AV, 338, and 304 and 306 West 27th St; John Mahony to Charles E. Appleby and another 1

MERCER ST, s e corner of West 3d St, 25x100; Henry Rothschild and wife to Samuel Corn and another..140,000

ATTORNEY ST, 17; Herman Herschbein to Harris Blankstein and another 1

AVENUE

TO DISPOSE OF GARBAGE

The Mayor's Commission Recommends a Reduction Process.

NO MORE DUMPING IN THE BAY

A More Thorough and Strict System of Collecting City Refuse Is Urged—Many Suggestions Made.

The Garbage Commission appointed by Mayor Gilroy to investigate the various systems of disposing of city refuse made its report to the Mayor yesterday. There were seventy different methods submitted to the commission.

Twenty-one of these were found to be impracticable and were discarded.

All sorts of devices were suggested to the Commissioners. Classified, they are:

Seventeen for the incineration of the entire material, comprising garbage, street sweepings, and house refuse, the plants to be situated at the various dumps or at central points.

One for the incineration of all material in large steel, self-propelling boats, the residuum to be used for reclaiming land.

Six for the cremation of the garbage only.

Seven for the separation and utilization of the garbage by various processes, the resultant material being commercial grease and tankage convertible into fertilizer.

Two for an automatic separation of all the material, utilization for the valuable part, and destruction of the residue by incineration. Four types of self-dumping boats for transporting the refuse. Twelve miscellaneous.

In their report the Commissioners say:

New-York, Nov. 19, 1894.

The Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Mayor of New-York:

Sir: The Advisory Commission appointed by you on July 26 last to investigate the subject of the final disposition of the refuse of this city, to report the results and recommend a system which will abate all causes of complaint against the one in present use, has the honor to report as follows:

At the outset of the investigation your commission was deeply impressed with the importance of the problem presented to it, and with the difficulty of reaching a solution which would best conform to the local conditions, and, from a sanitary and economic standpoint, satisfy the public demand.

The present system of depositing the mixed refuse directly from the carts into various types of boats, many of which are wholly unsuited to the purpose, hence to be towed to the mouth of the harbor and there dumped, is unqualifiedly bad.

An intolerable nuisance is created at each dump from the foul odors arising from the garbage and from the winds blowing the lighter material overboard during the process of loading, and again, while towing to sea, the escape of considerable proportion of the material to the defilement of the harbor. Even with the most improved methods of loading and the best character of boats, your commission finds that the practice of depositing the refuse at sea is reprehensible from every point of view.

Furthermore, it seems to be well established that the garbage tends to repel the desirable class of fish from this vicinity and to attract the undesirable.

Another grave objection to this method of final disposition is the serious nuisance which it creates on the neighboring shores. A careful investigation of this cause of complaint establishes the fact that in order to overcome this objection to dumping at sea it would be necessary to deposit the material at a prohibitive distance from the harbor, owing to the prevailing Summer winds and the set of the ebb tide, both combining to carry the refuse to the Long Island shore.

As the south side of the island is one continuous line of Summer resorts, and as the character of the refuse is largely of a light, floatable, and offensive material, such as decayed vegetables and animal matter, old mattresses, &c., which pollute the shores to a degree at times a menace to the health, and destructive to the comfort of the many who conveniently seek these resorts, unquestionably New-York commits a grave wrong in inflicting this nuisance on her neighbors. We believe that this material could not be deposited at sea at a less distance than 200 miles from the harbor without contaminating the Long Island beaches.

The report then goes on to show that, in order to get practical demonstrations of some of the theories advanced, the commission visited most of the large cities in this country and in Canada and carefully examined the plants in operation in these various cities for the destruction of garbage, the condition under which the plants were operated, and the results.

The report also refers to the public hearings on the subject held in this city. The systems examined, it is explained, were more or less theoretical, and the commission hesitated to indorse untried methods.

The commission, after giving all the details of its thorough and careful study of the question, sums up its conclusions as follows:

After a careful and thorough study of this question, your commission has the honor to submit the following recommendations:

(1) That dumping city refuse of any nature in the waters of the harbor, or its adjacent or tributary waters, should be absolutely prohibited.

(2) That the ordinance requiring householders to keep separate the garbage or kitchen refuse from ashes and other house refuse should be rigidly enforced.

(3) That all house refuse should be collected in galvanized iron vessels, with tight-fitting metallic covers, and of such size that when full they can be easily handled by one man.

(4) That daily collections of garbage should be made by the city and delivered at the dumping wharves into the temporary storage, or to self-propelling boats of an approved type, furnished by the party having a contract with the city for final disposition of the garbage.

(5) That the garbage should be disposed of by a reduction process, producing fertilizer and commercial grease; that the city should invite competition by the various companies controlling such systems, in order that the greatest benefit to the city may result. As the plant for reduction of the garbage of this city would necessarily be extensive and costly, a contract for a sufficient length of time should be offered by the city to warrant the investment, say, not less than ten years, with proper provision for the transfer of the property of the contractor at fair value when the contract is terminated. Ample provision should also be made and abundant security required for the performance of the work on the part of the contractor, in a clean, inoffensive, and sanitary manner, and removal of the garbage daily from the city to the reduction works, which should be situated at a suitable point beyond the city limits.

(6) That a separate collection should be made of the remainder of the refuse of the city not otherwise provided for, which should be used for filling in at Riker's Island or elsewhere, and for the transportation of this material a sufficient number of self-propelled boats of an approved type should be constructed and owned by the city. It should, however, be provided that whenever the whole or any considerable portion of the street sweepings can be disposed of by contract or sale for fertilizing purposes at a price greater than their value to the city for filling, then such disposition should undoubtedly be made of them.

(7) That the city should adopt metal water-tight covered carts or trucks of a uniform pattern for the collection of all refuse, and mechanical dust-collecting sweepers when a satisfactory type can be obtained. That whenever the sweeping of the streets causes dust to arise they shall first be sprinkled.

(8) That each refuse cart or truck depositing its contents should be disinfected and washed out thoroughly before leaving the wharf.

In conclusion, your commission desires to suggest that, if the substance of this report be approved, as little delay as possible should intervene in carrying the recommendations into effect, in order to prevent a recurrence of the serious causes of complaint of the past Summer. Six months, at least, will be required to make the necessary preparations.

While the first cost of the necessary plant to carry out these recommendations will be considerable, your commission is convinced that the public good demands it, that the scheme here outlined, fully carried out and properly administered, will abate the nuisances so long complained of, and place this city in the front rank of the cities of the world in the cleanliness of its streets and the sanitary and economical disposition of its refuse.

The report is signed by Thomas L. James, Franklin Edson, Daniel Delehanty, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, Supervisor of the Harbor; Charles G. Wilson, President of the Board of Health, and W. S. Andrews, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

The reports submitted by four reduction companies the commission estimates the gross daily returns from 800 tons of garbage to be $3,358, or $4.82 a ton.

—There is something good about every man, but it is sometimes his wife.—Galveston News.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET LINE

Arguments in the Contempt Proceedings—Defense Maintains that the Necessary Consent was Obtained.

There was a long argument yesterday before Judge Truax of the Supreme Court on the motion to punish the officers of the Thirty-fourth Street Railway and John D. Crimmins, the contractor, for contempt of court.

Ex-Judge Horace Russell appeared for Dr. Alfred L. Loomis and other Thirty-fourth Street property owners in favor of the motion, and William C. Trull, acting for the railroad people and Mr. Crimmins, opposed the motion.

Judge Russell in opening the case went exhaustively over the ground covered by the affidavits which he submitted last Saturday, when he obtained the order to show cause. He asserted that the defendants had deliberately violated an injunction issued by the Supreme Court in 1885, which prohibited them from building a railroad on Thirty-fourth Street, between Sixth and Lexington Avenues.

"I want to test the validity of decrees of this court," declared the ex-Judge, "against pull power and influence. There is absolutely no justification for the violation of the court's order, of which these defendants have been guilty, and they ought to be punished for contempt."

The speaker then proceeded to give what he said were the facts in the case. On the last Saturday in the year 1884, he said, the Thirty-fourth Street Company got a permit from the Commissioner of Public Works to tear up the street, upon an affidavit that the consents of the majority of the property owners had been obtained. The work proceeded until the following Monday, when the property owners had legal papers drawn up and a temporary injunction was obtained from Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court, interfering with the further work.

Afterward, ex-Judge Russell said, this injunction was made permanent, the case being left in the state described in The New-York Times of last Saturday.

During the trial of O'Neill, the boodle Alderman, it transpired, according to the lawyer, that a bribe of $40,000 had been paid to the 1884 Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-fourth Street franchise. This fact was brought out by the testimony of Duffy, the informer.

In conclusion ex-Judge Russell contended that the company had not at any time had the required number of consents of property owners.

Mr. Trull, on behalf of the railroad company and the contractor, presented affidavits of Edward Lauterbach and Henry A. Robinson to show that the required number of consents had been obtained; that the permit of the Commissioner of Public Works was obtained upon the advice of the Corporation Counsel, and that the construction of the railroad was perfectly legal.

He also submitted an affidavit from John D. Crimmins to the effect that he did the work upon the advice of counsel; that $15,000 was spent in the construction, and that the connections were made and the work practically completed for the entire road before the papers were served; that no papers were served upon him, and that nothing has been done since except to put the street in the condition it was before the work was started, so as not to interfere with citizens. Mr. Crimmins pointed out that this was the only railroad all the way across town between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets; that it would have the benefit of the transfer system, and that the work was completed with the required number of consents.

Mr. Trull argued that there had been no violation of the decree of the court; that the requisite number of consents had been obtained; that the Legislature did not intend to confine the consents to any particular locality, but to take them as a whole along the entire route of the proposed railroad.

Justice Truax inquired whether consents should not be obtained for construction as well as for operation, but Mr. Trull said that such was not the intention of the Legislature; neither did he think it was ever intended that any certain number of property owners should control the beginning and operation of a railroad.

After some further discussion the Judge directed that sworn detailed statements of the consents, whether given conditionally or otherwise, should be presented to him, to aid him in deciding the motion. He reserved his decision.

THEY DON'T BELIEVE ROESCHMAN'S STORY

Brooklyn Police Find No Support to His Tale of Adventure.

Police Captain Ennis of the Stagg Street Precinct, Brooklyn, does not give any credence to the story told by John Roeschman, to the effect that he was robbed near the Grand Street bridge, over Newtown Creek, on the night of Nov. 9, and afterward thrown into the creek by four men, who first put a bag over his head.

The police claim to have made a thorough investigation, and say they have been unable to verify Roeschman's story in the least particular.

Capt. Ennis says that Roeschman was a poll clerk on election night, and on Nov. 9 he obtained his check and had it cashed, spent the money in the saloons in the neighborhood of the bridge, and had nothing when he started for home.

The watchmen employed at the place where Roeschman claims he was assaulted declare that they know nothing of the affair, and they say that had such an assault taken place they would have heard it.

Capt. Ennis says in his report to Superintendent Campbell of the Police Department:

"From all the information I could get, I do not think Roeschman was assaulted or robbed, and if he was thrown into the creek he would have stuck in the mud, as the water is very shallow at the point where he said he was thrown in."

THEIR WORKMEN PAID BY THE HOUR

Driveway Contractors Reply to Charges of Violations of Law.

At the meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners yesterday replies were received from the contractors in charge of the work on the Harlem River Driveway, in reply to the complaint of the Central Labor Union that they were violating the law in compelling their laborers to work more than eight hours a day.

James D. Leary wrote that he is carrying on the work in his charge in strict compliance with the law. The men are paid by the hour, but they are not required to work over eight hours a day unless they voluntarily agree to do so, and they are paid accordingly.

J. C. Rodgers, the other contractor, wrote briefly that the men in his employ are paid by the hour, and for as many hours as they worked. This reply was not deemed satisfactory, and it was referred to Commissioner Tappen for further inquiries.

Probably Needs More Time.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Mr. T. C. T. Crain, representing certain New-York City labor organizations in the matter of the application to Attorney General Hancock asking him to commence an action to annul the charter of the Standard Oil Company, sent here to-day a request asking for ten days' further time to file additional affidavits before the Attorney General writes the opinion. Mr. Hancock had gone to his home in Syracuse, and Mr. Crain will telegraph him there.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

No Amsterdam, Johnstown and Gloversville Line.

PETITION FOR A NEW ROAD DENIED

The State Commissioners Say There Are Already Plenty of Railroads in the Central Part of This State.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday denied the application of the Amsterdam, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company for authority to build its proposed line. The company filed its application last August, and there have been several hearings on the matter. It did not appear to the board that public convenience and necessity required the construction of the road.

In its memorandum filed with the decision the board says that the new road makes a saving of only two miles in the distance from Akin to Gloversville, over the existing route of about sixteen miles by the New-York Central Road to Fonda, and thence to Gloversville by the Cayadutta electric road. From Akin to Fonda the new road would practically parallel the New-York Central, and from Johnstown to Gloversville it follows practically a route already occupied by three existing railroads, the Cayadutta Electric, the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville, and the Johnstown, Gloversville and Kingsborough horse road. The board says further: "In different reports from the time of its organization this board has set forth certain evils that had been inflicted upon existing enterprises and upon the general community by the construction of unnecessary railroads. Such unnecessary railroads, after a brief period of unwholesome competition, had speedily gone into bankruptcy, and had finally become a burden upon the older projects and upon the general community.

"The evidence is undisputed that the existing roads are abundantly able to transact all business now offered or that is likely to be offered for many years to come. If the charges made for transacting such business are exorbitant, there is a better method of curing this evil than by inviting superfluous competition. Furthermore, if the existing roads between Fonda and Gloversville are making exorbitant charges, this fact may indicate that there is hardly business enough to support them upon reasonable charges, in which case there is obviously no occasion to build another road in a neighborhood already oversupplied."

WILL FORM A NEW COMPANY.

Features of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Reorganization.

A reorganization plan has been issued by the Chicago and Northern Pacific bondholders' committee, of which J. Edward Simmons is Chairman. The plan provides for the formation of a new company under the name of the Chicago Terminal and Railway Company. This new corporation will issue stock to an amount not exceeding the amount of its bonded indebtedness, and it may be divided into common and preferred.

To prevent the possibility of adverse control, all stock issued will contain a clause giving the bondholders' committee authority to elect Directors annually for a reasonable time from the date of the new mortgage. As soon as the property is acquired under foreclosure, a meeting of the holders of United States Trust Company certificates will be called to receive further details of the plan. The committee reserves the right to suggest in such detailed plan that an amount of bonds and stocks be withheld from general distribution and used for the purposes (1) of acquiring competing or connecting properties if the committee and bondholders deem it advisable; (2) of procuring payment of an assessment on the old common shares, and (3) of effecting, if possible, by some recognition of the stockholding interest, restitution of the $2,500,000 and a settlement of all claims against the Northern Pacific Railroad. A certain amount of the new securities will be retained in the treasury for future improvement.

The plan will become operative when approved by 70 per cent. of the holders of the United States Trust Company certificates. The committee's circular says: "It appears that $2,500,000 Chicago and Northern Pacific bonds have been used by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for its own purposes, having been taken from the treasury of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company without authority and without compensation to the latter. Long and tedious negotiations were commenced early last Spring, and have been broken off without results. Recourse must be had to the courts, unless a satisfactory settlement can otherwise be made."

Passenger Agents Confer.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The conference of the Passenger Agents of the roads in the Trunk Line, Central Traffic, and New-England Associations was resumed today, over sixty agents being present. Among the new arrivals were Chairman Goddard of the Trunk Line Association and Commissioner Donald of the Central Traffic Passenger Department. The subject under discussion was the question of unfair commissions to brokers, which, it seemed to be the sense of all present, had demoralized rates. One object of the conference was to see if it be not possible to agree on a uniform practice in the matter of commissions.

The action of the Canadian Pacific has been the great stumbling block in trying to reach this desired point. This road has persistently refused to enter into any agreement. By payment of extravagant commissions it has forced the Grand Trunk to follow in its wake. In the South, the Chesapeake and Ohio followed the example of the Canadian Pacific, and this has disordered the Ohio lines. Nothing was determined upon this forenoon, but it is said the Chairman, Mr. Goddard, and Mr. Blanchard will be sent to Montreal to confer with the Canadian Pacific officials and see if an amicable agreement for a uniform scale of commissions cannot be agreed upon, or if the system cannot be abolished altogether.

Wanamaker and Lehigh Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 21.—In reference to a report published in a morning paper to the effect that at the next annual meeting of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company a number of stockholders will bring formward John Wanamaker as a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Wanamaker said to-day: "It is news to me. I know absolutely nothing about any movement to place me at the head of the Lehigh Valley."

At the office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad it was stated that the suggestion of Mr. Wanamaker's name as a candidate for the Presidency was news to the officials of the company. They gave no credence to the report, and it was further officially stated that President Wilbur has no intention of resigning his office, and that, on the contrary, he will be a candidate for re-election at the annual meeting in February.

Unlimited Tickets Called In.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—In order to stop the demoralization of rates on the Eastern roads, agents of the Trunk Line Association have been busy for some days past trying to buy up the tickets in the hands of the brokers, offering $8 for the unlimited tickets from here to New-York, of which there are several thousand in the hands of the brokers. The latter, however, are slow to sell, as they think they can do better, and the effort resulted in comparative failure. The roads have been in the habit of sending out blocks of tickets to brokers at $5 and $5.50, and now they are finding it well-nigh impossible to get them back.

According to Commissioner Farmer, if the brokers refuse to surrender the tickets at the price offered by the association the railroads will begin to freeze them out by selling tickets to New-York at $5.50 over their own counters. This measure would give the general public the rate that the brokers are now receiving. The fight will be continued, Mr. Farmer says, until every dollar's worth of cheap tickets in the market is used up.

Street Railway Transfers.

The following is from an article in the current number of The Electrical Review: "The Metropolitan Street Railway Company organized a system of transfers in February, 1887, at the intersection of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue line with the Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry, and the Chambers and Grand Streets Ferry lines. The number of passengers transferred in the first month was 3,000 daily. Since that date the company has, owing to an extension of its system, been able to establish fifteen transfer stations. Its transfer business for a series of years ending September was approximately as follows: 1888, 1,000,000 passengers; 1889, 2,000,000; 1890, 2,225,000; 1891, 2,500,000; 1892, 2,800,000; 1893, 3,150,000; 1894, 7,000,000.

"Since the end of the 1894 September year, owing to the opening of the Columbus, or Ninth Avenue and Amsterdam Avenue routes, the number of transfers has been greatly increased. It now amounts to approximately 13,000,000 passengers per year, or an average of 36,000 per day. The approximate number of passengers carried on all the lines of the company per day is 400,000."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Boston and Lowell Road has sold $500,000 twenty-year currency 4 per cent bonds in Boston. The proceeds will be used to retire a like amount of 7 per cent. bonds.

—Edwin Gould, President of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad, says that all indications point to continued improvement in the business of that company, and also of other lines in the Southwest.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Naugatuck Railroad yesterday Directors were chosen as follows: W. D. Bishop, S. S. Denis, A. Heaton Robertson, R. M. Bassett, F. J. Kingsbury, Joel Sperry, J. M. Hall, C. F. Brooker, W. D. Bishop, Jr. The Directors elected W. D. Bishop President and Secretary and W. L. Squires of New-Haven Treasurer.

—The Western Freight Association has agreed to advance the rates on flour from Minneapolis to New-York 35 cents per hundred pounds. The former rate was 22½ cents. The new rate goes into effect Dec. 3, and has been agreed to by all the roads concerned.

—The statement of earnings of the Santa Fé & Gulf for the first week in November shows a decrease of $78,801 from those of the same week of the previous year. The earnings for the first week this year were $888,185, as against $967,007 last year.

—Officers of the Syracuse and East Side Railway Company filed with the Secretary of State in Albany yesterday a certificate of an increase of its capital from $200,000 to $250,000. The debts and liabilities of the company amount to $135,000.

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday granted the application of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company of Brooklyn for permission to use electric power on New-York Avenue, from Fulton Street to Atlantic Avenue.

—E. F. C. Young has been re-elected President of the reorganized Consolidation Traction Company of New-Jersey. The Advisory Board consists of the President, A. J. Cassatt, Peter A. B. Widener, John D. Crimmins, and B. M. Shanley.

—Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable Dec. 15. This is a reduction of one-fourth of 1 per cent. on the quarterly dividend.

—Judge Sanborn of the United States court in Omaha has granted the petition of the Union Pacific receivers to continue the operation of the Pacific and the Kansas and Pacific Division as a whole.

—George J. Gould and Russell Sage, as Trustees of the bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, have instituted foreclosure proceedings in Colorado.

—George W. West, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Ontario and Western Railroad, has been elected President of the New-York Railroad Club.

—W. B. Courtwright has received the appointment of Eastern Freight Agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, with headquarters in New-York.

—Under its reorganization, the old Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad takes the name Ohio River and Charleston Railroad Company.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is experimenting with a new style of locomotive, which, it is said, can make 100 miles an hour.

—Charles F. Case has been appointed General Agent of the freight department of the Erie Railway, with headquarters in this city.

—Car service associations are being organized by the railroads in the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

—Edward E. Loomis has been appointed Superintendent of the Tioga Division of the Erie Road.

—Trunk Line Commissioner J. F. Goddard is attending a railway conference in Buffalo.

—Warren G. Elliott has been re-elected President of the Petersburg Railroad.

WOULD NOT LET MAYOR SCHIEREN PASS

A Bridge Ticket-Chopper Detained Him for Not Depositing a Ticket.

There is one ticket-chopper on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge who has been commended for his attention to business by Mayor Schieren. The employe in question was not acquainted with Brooklyn's Mayor, and had never even seen a picture of him.

Mayor Schieren, on his way home, started to cross the bridge. The Bridge Trustees do not pay fare, and the Mayor, following the customary rule, walked past the ticket box without depositing a ticket.

The ticket-chopper was not close to the box, but he noticed that the Mayor had not dropped in a ticket, and he took him by the shoulder and said:

"None of that, Sir!"

Mayor Schieren looked at the man, nodded, and smiled. The ticket-chopper replied:

"You can't get by me with a smile. Come back and put your ticket in the box."

But Mayor Schieren kept right on, and as he reached the stairs the ticket-chopper caught him again and said:

"What do you mean by trying to beat me? Come back here, now!"

"I'm one of the Trustees of the bridge, and I don't need a ticket," said the Mayor.

"Oh, that's an old game. Put your ticket in the box or you can't go ahead," said the ticket-chopper, keeping his grasp on the Mayor.

"I'm Mayor Schieren," said Brooklyn's Chief Magistrate.

The words had a marked effect upon the ticket-chopper and he apologized, saying he hoped he wouldn't lose his job.

"There is no danger of that," said the Mayor; "I am glad to see you attending to business. If all the employes of the city did their duty as faithfully as you, things would be in much better shape."

A New Athletic Club.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The Irving Club of the City of New-York was incorporated today with the Secretary of State for the purpose of encouraging and promoting social intercourse and athletic recreation. The Directors are Robert H. Schneider, S. Jaheda, Henry Wittich, Theodore G. F. Becker, and Lewis J. Gloeckner of New-York City.

Want Appraisers' Powers Defined.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—General Appraisers Ham and Summerville of New-York had a conference with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Hamlin on the general powers of the Board of General Appraisers, as defined by the Attorney General in his recent decision. The conference will be continued to-morrow.

A LEPER IN NORTH DAKOTA

Turned Out of Doors by an Uncle and Living Alone in a Cabin.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 21.—A case of leprosy has been discovered in the eastern part of Grand Forks County, N. D. The victim is Jans Olsen, a Swedish boy, aged seventeen, an orphan, who has been cared for by an uncle.

When the doctor discovered the disease the uncle turned the boy out of doors. The County Commissioners took him to the hospital, but the waiters, cooks, and employes refused to remain, although assured that the disease was not contagious or infectious. The Commissioners finally had a small cabin built for him on a farm, and he will be kept there alone.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Freshfield; at 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Afghan Prince";) at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at 6 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento.")

FRIDAY.—At 12 M for Venezuela, Curacao, and Colombia, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Pernambuco and Victoria, Brazil, per steamship Bellucia, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellucia";) at 9:30 (supplementary 11 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Olbers, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Olbers";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Carthagena, per steamship Andes, at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 2 PM for Jamaica and Greytown, per steamship Sardinian Prince, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Sardinian Prince";) at *3 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Paraense, via Para, Maranham, and Pernambuco, (for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Paraense.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Gallee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Europe